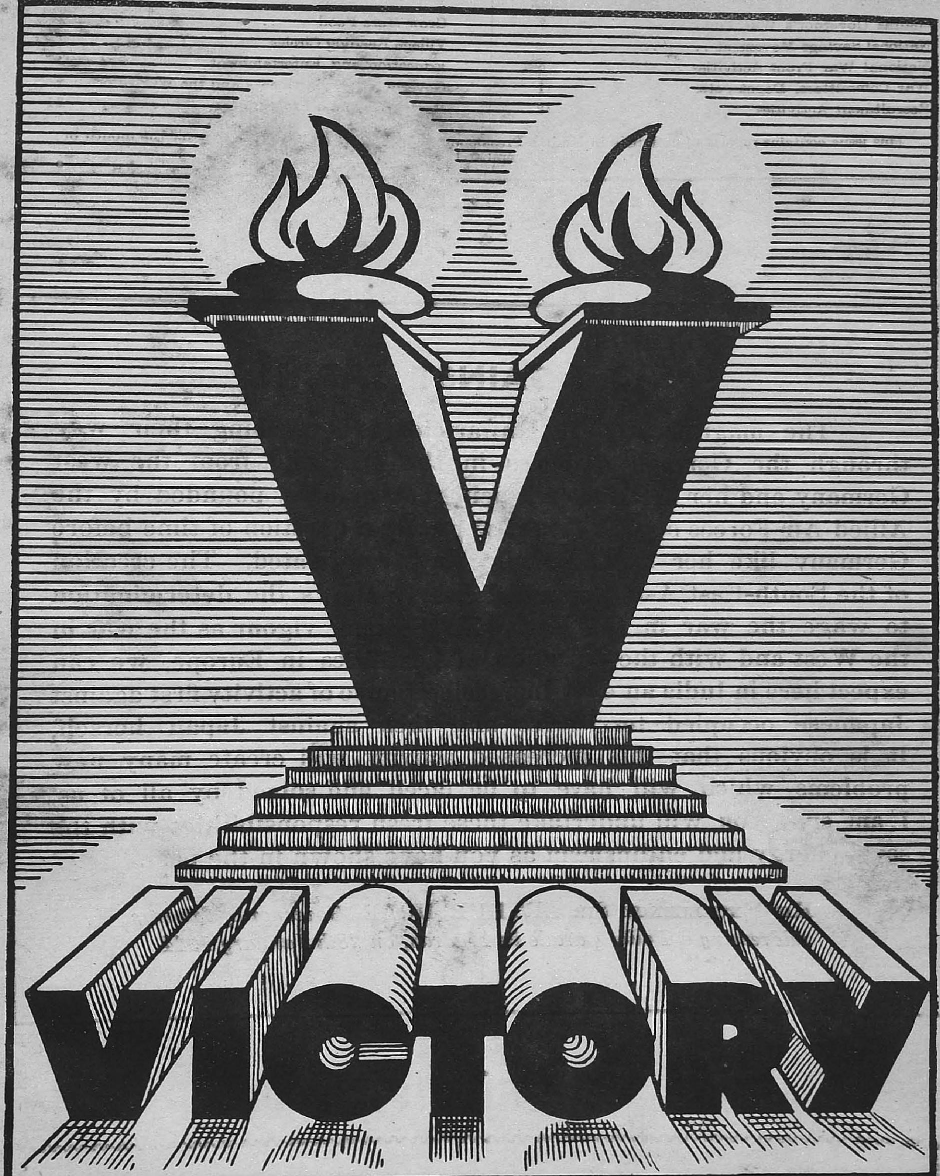
Registered No. M-4431.

A MONTHLY REVIEW RECORDING THE MADRAS WAR EFFORT



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VOL. III—No. 6 FEBRUARY 1944

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Madras Governor's War Fund	3
National Savings Movement	4
National War Front Activities	5
War Committees, Depots, etc.	11
Recruitment Activities	13
Grow More Food	14
Village Reading Circles	15
Education and Entertainment	16
Government Departments and the War Effort	17
Review of Radio Programmes	21

This issue contains reports of activities in Madras Presidency connected with the War Effort for the month of December 1943.

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WAR AGAINST JAPAN

"The magnificent Russian armies are crashing their way through the German defences in the east and from the west Germany and her satellites are being continuously pounded by the Allied Air Forces so that it is now purely a question of time before Germany like her infamous ally Italy capitulated. The creation of the South-East Asia Command clearly shows the determination to wage the war in the East with the same vigour as the war in the West and with the cessation of hostilities in Europe, we can expect here in India an ever-increasing tempo of activity first against Japanese occupied territories and then against Japan herself. It is obvious that this increased activity will create many new problems which will have to be faced and solved by all of us. I am sure you will undertake these fresh responsibilities with the same energy and enthusiasm as you have shown in the past."

—HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ARTHUR HOPE, *Governor of Madras, addressing a Police parade in Madras, on 28th January 1944.*

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NOTICE

THE Director of War Publicity will be glad to receive photographs relating to war work in the City and in the mofussil districts for publication in the next number of VICTORY.

Madras Governor's War Fund

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements as on 31st January 1944

Receipts.

From districts as under (including amounts previously collected for His Excellency The Governor's War Charities Appeal Fund).

	RS.	A.	P.
Coimbatore	20,40,333	10	2
West Godavari	19,18,761	13	1
East Godavari	18,39,117	2	9
Madras	18,05,666	8	10
Kistna	17,09,062	11	1
Tanjore	14,84,611	11	8
Guntur	14,81,640	3	6
Vizagapatam	14,71,331	8	2
Ramnad	13,07,076	0	3
Kurnool	12,89,007	11	0
Tinnevelly	12,87,387	1	3
Madura	12,04,724	13	0
Nellore	9,56,805	8	7
Salem	9,02,211	1	2
North Arcot	8,99,466	2	1
Malabar	8,41,453	11	6
Chingleput	7,80,118	12	6
South Arcot	7,40,068	8	3
Trichinopoly	7,32,838	2	9
South Kanara	7,32,620	6	5
Cuddapah	6,36,062	8	8
Anantapur	6,06,845	9	8
Nilgiris	5,51,776	14	8
Bellary	5,46,043	6	7
Chittoor	3,99,266	5	1
Travancore	85,613	3	4
Bangalore-Mysore-Coorg	27,494	7	9
Total receipt ..	2,82,77,405	11	9

Disbursements.

	RS.	A.	P.
By His Excellency the Governor's War Charities Appeal Fund	2,52,060	13	6
By the Madras Governor's War Fund—			
To Air Ministry, London, for cost of Aircraft for Madras Squadrons ..	1,76,50,000	0	0
To Specific charities in accordance with the wishes of donors and to the Joint War Charities Committee	35,78,337	5	11
To Indian Air Force	18,50,000	0	0
To Government of India (Defence Dept.) for purchase of Armoured Carriers ..	4,10,000	0	0
To Madras Flying Club on account of Scholarships, Trainer Aircraft parachutes and other equipment for training flying instructors, etc. ..	3,08,971	3	1
To His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund, etc., for Indian Defence purposes earmarked in accordance with the wishes of donors	13,745	9	6
To Relief of Evacuees	1,28,444	6	5
To Joint War Charities Committee on account of "Amenities for troops" earmarked in accordance with the wishes of donors	16,83,199	7	0
To Sundry payments for which sanction has been accorded	39,984	0	0
Total disbursements ..	2,59,14,742	13	5
Balance	23,62,662	14	4
	2,82,77,405	11	9

Amenities for Troops Fund

CUDDAPAH.—A sum of Rs. 118–8–0 was collected towards the amenities for troops fund during the month.

WEST GODAVARI.—An amount of Rs. 1,500–2–6 was raised in the month towards "Amenities for Troops" Fund.

KURNOOL.—The collections to "Amenities to Troops Fund" amounted to Rs. 51–2–0.

His Excellency the Governor's Tour

On January 6th, en route to the Anamalais, His Excellency camped at Pollachi where he addressed a public meeting and granted interviews to non-officials of the locality. In his address to the meeting His Excellency referred to the food problem and stressed the need for continued whole-hearted and selfless co-operation between officials and non-officials in the matter. His Excellency also reviewed the war situation and appealed for continued co-operation in the war effort. During his stay on the Anamalais His Excellency inspected the Government Cinchona Plantations.

Accompanied by Her Excellency and personal staff His Excellency paid a visit to Periyar in the Travancore State between January 21st and January 24th. En route on the 21st, His Excellency addressed a public meeting at Uttamapalaiyam in the Madura district and dealt with the food situation in the country in general and in the Province in particular. His Excellency mentioned the improved situation in the various war fronts and referred to the possibility of a German defeat in the autumn of 1944.

On his return journey His Excellency toured in the Tinnevelly and Trichinopoly districts while Her Excellency remained in Madura and fulfilled many engagements, including a visit to the Erskine Hospital. His Excellency arrived in Tinnevelly on the 24th evening and visited Tuticorin on the following morning, granting an interview, presenting the insignia of a title and addressing a well attended public meeting at which His Excellency spoke on the food problem and the war and appealed for unity and continue co-operation with the war effort. The same evening His Excellency drove publicly through the Tinnevelly town, visited the Tinnevelly District Co-operative Bank where he was presented with a purse of Rs. 8,179 subscribed by the co-operative institutions of the district, and addressed a public meeting at the Municipal Office, preceded by presentation of insignia of titles and medals and certificates for recruitment work and addresses from the Tinnevelly Municipal Council and the district board; here too His Excellency spoke on the war and the food problem, assuring people that any difficulties over the distribution of food would be overcome. At night His Excellency attended a benefit performance in aid of the War Fund and received a purse. On the 26th His Excellency granted interviews to local officials and non-officials and received a deputation of the Landholders' Association.

Leaving Tinnevelly on the 26th His Excellency was joined by Her Excellency at Madura and arrived in Trichinopoly the same night. The next morning His Excellency paid a round of visits in Trichinopoly and Golden Rock, including a visit to a training centre for War Technicians, took the salute at a march past of the South Indian Railway military units, granted interviews to a number of officials and non-officials, drove publicly through the town and addressed a largely attended public meeting and presented insignia of titles. His Excellency spoke on the war and appealed for co-operation of the various elements in solving the food problem. Here too Her Excellency fulfilled a number of engagements, including visits to schools, hospitals and mixed units of the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

Accompanied by personal staff His Excellency arrived in Gudur (Nellore district) on January 31st, granted an interview and inspected the Village Guards. At Venkatagiri on February 1st Excellency addressed a public meeting on the war and the food situation and presented insignia of titles and certificates and medals for distinguished services in recruitment.

The following sums of money, totalling Rs. 2,79,544–4–0 were presented to His Excellency during the tours:—

District.	RS.	A.	P.	
Madura	10,000	0	0	
Tinnevelly	1,37,651	6	0	
Trichinopoly ..	1,31,892	14	0	(exclusive of three cheques for Rs. 3,725 each for ambulances.)

Tour of Publicity Officers

Captain G. T. B. Harvey, Director of War Publicity toured in Trichinopoly district from 18th to 21st January 1944. He visited the following villages and inspected Village Security Groups: Siratope, Kazamalaipatti, Thalakudi and Bikshandarkoil.

He made a surprise visit to Bikshandarkoil at night to see whether feeding arrangements for the Village Guards under training were all right.

On 20th January 1944 he addressed a public meeting at the Town Hall Square.

He toured in Guntur district from 26th to 28th January 1944. He inspected the following Reading Circles: Pachalatadeparru, Munuppalli, Vellanur, Chebrol and Narakodur.

On 26th January 1944 he addressed the trainees in Lieut. Krishniah Choudary's Civil Training Centre. On the 27th evening he inaugurated the Village Security Scheme in the district and addressed a public meeting in the King George V Town Hall Square.

The Assistant Director of War Publicity, Mr. A. F. Mascarenhas, visited Salem on 20th January 1944.

National Savings Movement

THE MADRAS SAVINGS (CANVASSERS) CAMPAIGN.—The following subscriptions were received during the month of January for the various forms of Defence Savings:—

	RS.
Defence Bonds	1,01,45,200
National Savings Certificates	27,23,150
Defence Savings Bank	2,94,198
Total ..	1,31,62,548

The Government have decided that the subscriptions towards Prize Bonds will count towards the target, but that the canvassers should not receive subscriptions for the prize bonds. The canvassers may inform persons who are likely to invest in the Five-Year Interest-free Prize Bonds, 1949, of the terms and tell them that they can buy the bonds at any sub-treasury for any multiple of Rs. 10 or Rs. 100 without filling up any form.

Defence Loans Commissioner's tours.—In January 1944, the Defence Loans Commissioner toured the districts of Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Salem. He met the Revenue and municipal authorities of Kumbakonam and Trichinopoly and explained to them the Small Savings Scheme which is to be introduced in the Province shortly. At Salem, the Defence Loans Commissioner addressed a representative gathering of the National War Front officers of the districts of Salem, Coimbatore and Nilgiris on Defence Savings and explained the Small Savings Scheme in detail. The Defence Loans Commissioner also answered questions put by the members present at the meeting.

ARCOT SOUTH.—A sum of Rs. 9 lakhs has been fixed as the target figure for three months from 1st January to 31st March 1944. This target figure has been distributed to all the four divisions for collection before 31st March 1944. The total collections so far reported comes to Rs. 13,898–8–0. A sum of Rs. 1,120 has been collected under five years interest free prize bonds. Another sum of Rs. 911–0–3 has been collected under the scheme of collective subscriptions from villages.

TANJORE.—As usual the National War Front personnels are doing effective propaganda under this movement. They take special interest in co-operating with the officials in canvassing subscribers. All the National War Front paid staff are regularly investing money towards the National Savings from their pay every month. In all the public meetings, the importance of the National Savings Movement is much emphasized.

ANANTAPUR.—The National Savings Campaign was carried on vigorously in January 1944. The collections totalled were more than 20 lakhs by the end of January 1944.

COIMBATORE.—The total subscriptions received from 1st to 29th January 1944 towards the National Savings Certificates in this district are Rs. 1,59,790. The total subscriptions received in this district from 3rd to 29th January 1944 towards the 3 per cent fourth Defence Loan are Rs. 13,85,400.

CUDDAPAH.—Intensive propaganda is going on in all taluks for the collection of large amounts towards the Defence Savings Bonds, etc. The new target fixed for this district will, it is hoped, be attained in time.

KURNOOL.—Contributions collected in the district towards Defence Loans and National Savings Certificates amounted to Rs. 26½ lakhs by the end of January 1944. Officers of all departments and non-officials, who were appointed as canvassers, took interest in collecting this amount. The scheme of "Collective subscriptions," which has recently been launched, is slowly gaining popularity. An amount of Rs. 1,000 has till now been collected. Better results are expected in a short time.

MALABAR.—The intensification of the savings movement is progressing satisfactorily in the district. Canvassers have been appointed throughout the district from several departments and many of them have been doing really good work. The response from the public is also beginning to be gratifying.

TINNEVELLY.—As a result of the Savings Campagin, a sum of Rs. 38,08,266 has been invested in the various forms of Defence Savings up to the end of December 1943. The Government have since extended the period of the Savings Campaign till 31st March 1944 and fixed a target of 12 lakhs for this district. It is hoped that not only the new target fixed will be reached but the deficiency of about Rs. 4 lakhs in the previous target will also be made up.

The amounts invested in various classes of savings up to the end of the month are as follows:—

	RS.
1. Three per cent Defence Loans 1951-53 (3rd Defence Loan)	20,000
2. Three per cent Defence Loans 1953-55 (4th Defence Loans).	33,43,100
3. Interest free bonds	100
4. Defence Savings Certificates	1,49,400
5. National Savings Certificates	5,89,160
6. Defence Savings Bank Deposits	38,192
Total ..	41,39,952

RAMNAD.—The Executive Committee of the Defence Savings Campaign Committee met at 4 p.m. on 8th January 1944 at the Ramnad Collector's office, Madura. Rao Sahib K. P. Krishnan Nair, Collector of Ramnad, presided. The members were informed of the Government Order fixing a further target of Rs. 12 lakhs for the district.

SMALL SAVINGS SCHEME

National Savings Certificates :

A first class investment guaranteed by Government of India and carrying an attractive rate of interest. The Scheme is *not* a War measure. It aims at the uplift of the country as a whole not only in War-time but for many years thereafter.

DENOMINATION :—Rs. 10, Rs. 50, Rs. 100, Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000.

It bears interest at 4-1/6 per cent per annum.

Reaches maturity after 12 years.

Your Rs. 10 gets you Rs. 15 at maturity and can be cashed at any time after 3 years.

It is income-tax free.

Obtainable from Post Offices, Savings Bureaux and Authorized Agents.
Authorixed Agents' services are entirely FREE to you.

An excellent opportunity for saving to many who have had no chance to save before.

Secure your future NOW. Buy National Savings Certificate at once.

National War Front Activities

ANANTAPUR.—Propaganda was carried on effectively and vigorously in January 1944 through meetings, distribution of booklets, pamphlets and leaflets, etc. The propaganda work of the District Organizer and his staff is satisfactory. The Revenue subordinates in the district did propaganda work towards recruitment and National Savings Movement in the course of their visit to villages. When the Collector visited Mandur, Marthad, Thogaragunta, etc., he made general enquiries about recruitment and investment.

The District Organizer toured for 15 days, visited 29 places, addressed 19 meetings and inspected 10 reading circles. The Honorary Divisional Organizer, Anantapur, toured for 23 days, visited 20 places, addressed 18 meetings and inspected 15 reading circles. The Honorary Divisional Organizers of Tadpatri firka and Rayalcheruvu also visited several places, addressed meetings and inspected the reading circles. The District Lecturer toured with the van for 21 days besides visiting Urusu at Guntakal and addressed 32 meetings. The additional lecturer for scheduled classes has toured in this district for 10 days and visited 8 places. The additional lecturer for Muslims has toured in this district for 13 days and addressed 10 meetings. The lady lecturer, Gooty, has toured for 15 days, visited 6 places, and inspected 3 reading circles. She has formed one reading circle at Konakondla. The lady lecturer, Kalyandrug, has not done touring for adequate number of days. The Ballad Master has toured for 21 days and visited 35 places.

CHITTOOR.—The District Organizer visited 24 places and addressed 7 meetings. The President, District Board, the District Educational Officer, Chittoor, the District Board Educational Officer, Chittoor, the Personal Assistant to the District Educational Officer and Tahsildars also participated in the meetings. He fixed up village sevadharanis in 8 places. He inspected 14 reading circles.

The District Lecturer toured for 24 days and visited 21 places. He inspected 9 reading circles out of which 5 were not functioning satisfactorily. The persons in charge of them were instructed to evince interest. The Lecturer addressed crowded meetings and appealed to the audience to help the war efforts. The Honorary Divisional Organizer and Taluk Propagandists toured in their respective jurisdiction, addressed public meetings and inspected reading circles.

The Ballad Master visited 19 places, attended and sang war ballads at 3 meetings, presided over by the District Organizer, and visited 14 schools during the month. He taught war ballads to school children and teachers. The Lady Lecturer, Chittoor, visited 10 villages and inspected 7 reading circles while the Lady Lecturer, Madanapalle, visited 7 villages in the month. The latter opened a women's reading circle at Venkatagirikota and met members of the soldiers' families. The complaints received were sent to the District Soldiers' Board for necessary action. The Muslim voluntary speaker addressed meetings at Gurramkonda and Damalcheruvu under the presidency of the District Organizer.

COIMBATORE.—The District Organizer addressed two big public meetings in Tiruppur and Kangayam held by the end of this month, under the presidentship of the Sub-Collector, Pollachi, and Revenue Divisional Officer, Erode, respectively. At both these meetings, Capt. Menon, Extra Assistant Recruiting Officer, also spoke on recruitment. From 20th to 22nd January 1944 the District Organizer attended the combined refresher course for the Taluk Propagandists of Salem, Coimbatore and Nilgiris, held at Salem. During the second week of January 1944, he was engaged in the disbursement of pay of the village guards of the several security villages.

The District Lecturer, toured for 22 days, addressed 11 public meetings and inspected 8 reading circles.

The additional Lecturer for Scheduled Classes visited the colonies of the members of the depressed classes, near Coimbatore town and addressed six meetings, during the first fortnight of January 1944.

Miss A. Manickam, Lady Lecturer, toured for 23 days and addressed 12 well attended public meetings. She also formed two women reading circles.

Mrs. R. Ranganayaki Ammal, the other Lady Lecturer, toured for 22 days, addressed 8 public meetings and inspected 17 reading circles.

The Ballad Master toured the taluks of Coimbatore, Pollachi and Bhavani and entertained the people with war songs.

During the second fortnight of January 1944, the District Lecturer, Additional Lecturer for Scheduled Classes, Lady Lecturers, all taluk propagandists, except one who was on leave, and the Ballad Master, attended the combined refresher course for taluk propagandists held at Salem from 16th January 1944. Some of the Honorary Divisional Organizers also attended the refresher course and participated in the deliberations.

His Excellency the Governor's visit.—His Excellency the Governor of Madras paid a visit to Pollachi on 6th January 1944 and addressed a big public meeting at the Narayana Talkies, Pollachi. The District Organizer translated the speech of His Excellency the Governor into Tamil.

A special feature of the month was the inauguration of the "1944 War Efforts Campaign." A big meeting was held at the U.M.S. Central Station, Coimbatore, under the presidentship of Mr. R. C. S. Bell, I.C.S., District Collector. Dewan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathy Mudaliyar, C.B.E., inaugurated the campaign.

It is very fortunate that the National War Front of this district derives an additional impetus in the very sympathetic and active interest the District Judge, Mr. C. S. Chowdri, is taking in the Mass Contact Committee. He has been visiting several rural centres and addressing large gatherings on matters relating to Food Production, Defence Savings, Recruitment, etc. The group discussions and informal talks given by the District Judge in various centres in the district were of great help in creating an understanding and favourable atmosphere among the people, especially among the people in the rural parts.

CUDDAPAH.—The war literature received from time to time is being promptly distributed. The District Organizer, District Lecturer, Additional District Lecturers, Lady Lecturers and other officers, wherever they went, conducted meetings and explained to the ryots assembled the exact war situation.

The Propaganda Sub-Committee, Cuddapah, addressed two public meetings, one in Cuddapah town on 15th January 1944 and the other at Proddatur on 16th January 1944. The Collector presided over the public meeting at Proddatur.

WEST GODAVARI.—The staff of the National War Front and the Revenue subordinates were carrying on propaganda as usual. The propaganda material received from the Director of War Publicity was distributed among the village reading circles and the war information bureaus through Taluk Officers and Taluk Propagandists of the National War Front. The Revenue Divisional Officer, Ellore, visited Dwarakatirumala, Makkinavarigudem, Chintalapudi, Mundur and Manur and made propaganda while the Health Inspectors, Chintalapudi and Polavaram visited one and four villages respectively and delivered short lectures on war situation and exhorted the people to assist actively in the war effort.

EAST GODAVARI.—Dr. D. V. V. Satyanarayana took charge on 17th January 1944 as District Organizer from Mr. P. V. Rangaram Nayudu. The new District Organizer toured extensively for eight days covering two taluks and visited six villages. He addressed five public meetings which were largely attended. The District Lecturer toured for 23 days, visited 17 villages and inspected 16 reading circles. He addressed several meetings besides short talks in elementary schools and hospitals. He also met the village guards in some of security villages and explained to them the importance of the scheme. The Additional Lecturer for Depressed Classes in this district toured in four taluks, visiting 11 villages and addressed several public meetings. The Additional Lecturer for Muslims toured for 22 days visiting specially five towns and one village, viz., Nagaram (in West Godavari), Amalapuram, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Vizianagram and Chicacole which are some of the heavy centres of Muslim population. He convened 11 well attended meetings and visited 5 schools. The two Lady Lecturers toured extensively in four taluks. Mrs. K. Krishnavenamma toured for 20 days visiting 11 reading circles and 10 schools. She started 7 reading circles adding to the existing number of 17 circles used exclusively for women. Mrs. Susil Rao, Lady Lecturer, toured for 20 days visiting 14 villages. She convened nine public meetings largely attended by women and a few attended by men as well. She also gave chats and carried on house to house propaganda. She visited three reading circles, enrolling women as member of the National War Front and distributing badges.

The 16 Taluk Propagandists toured extensively assisting the Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors, etc., in selling War Bond, etc., in the rural areas, besides other war effort. The confidence won by the Taluk Propagandist in this district among the rural population is worth noting. The Ballad Master toured for 20 days covering six taluks visiting eight villages and carrying on propaganda among the rural areas.

A total number of more than 100 meetings were held in January 1944 by the National War Front personnel in this district besides several 'Chats by ryots' and 'Talks at Shandies and Reading Circles', etc. The Additional Lecturer for Scheduled Classes enrolled 150 members and the Lady Lecturer, Mrs. K. Krishnavenamma

enrolled 70 members to the National War Front and issued badges after taking the pledges. The Honorary Divisional and Taluk Organizers held several public meetings systematically as usual. The Voluntary Speakers are following the District Organizer and Honorary Organizers, taking part in the proceedings of the several public meetings and chats held in this district.

The Victory House is working satisfactorily and the number of the public attending daily to read war literature is on the increase. Latest posters, photographs, models of war machines and ships, etc., have been exhibited prominently for the perusal of the eager crowds.

A total number of 275 members were enrolled during this month to the National War Front and badges were issued after taking pledge.

SOUTH KANARA.—In month of January, the District Organizer toured for 15 days, visited 14 places and inspected eight reading circles. He also addressed seven public meetings and held informal talks. He organized the National War Front Pariyayam camp at Udipi during the festival there from 13th to 19th January 1944 and addressed meetings and presided over the van shows. The necessary arrangements for holding the second half-yearly combined refresher course at Udipi from 13th to 19th February 1944 had also to be attended to towards the end of the month. The District Lecturer toured for 21 days, addressed 14 meetings, visited 14 places, inspected 8 reading circles and held also informal talks. He was in charge of the van for 18 days and he also attended the National War Front Pariyayam camp at Udipi from 14th to 19th January 1944 and addressed there six meetings. He also enlisted members to the National War Front. The Additional Lecturer for Scheduled Classes toured for 9 days in the district, visited 18 places, inspected 3 reading circles and held informal talks. He also visited labour schools, colonies and two Adi-Dravidas Kola festivals at Mangalore for doing propaganda.

The Additional Lecturer for Muslims toured for 16 days in this district, visited 10 villages, inspected 1 reading circle, addressed 5 public meetings on various subjects connected with the war. He attended the National War Front camp at Udipi and addressed a meeting there. Many mosques and other important Muslim centres were also visited by him.

The Lady District Lecturer toured for 16 days, visited 7 villages, inspected 3 reading circles and addressed 2 meetings. She attended the National War Front Pariyayam Propaganda Camp at Udipi and also addressed a meeting there. She participated in the School and College Day Celebrations of the Besant National Girls' High School and the Government College respectively.

The Second Lady Lecturer toured for 17 days, visited 9 villages, inspected 4 reading circles and addressed 6 public meetings. She attended the National War Front Pariyayam Camp at Udipi and the Students' Union Conference of South Kanara in Mangalore and addressed meetings at both the places.

The Ballad Master toured for 21 days. He attended the National War Front Camp at Udipi throughout the week and sang war ballads and songs in the morning and evening sessions.

The National War Front Pariyayam Camp at Udipi.—This camp was held in Udipi from 13th to 19th February 1944 during the festival when large numbers of people from the whole of Karnataka gather. A spacious pandal was constructed very close to the Sri Krishna temple premises. Throughout the week there were propaganda programmes for mornings and afternoons. There were lectures on subjects like war finance, post-war reconstruction, etc. The evening programme consisted of music, lectures by National War Front staff, drama by the students of the Kadiyali Elementary School and the Board High School, Udipi, and van shows. Every day men, women and children attended the meetings in large numbers. Both officials and non-officials addressed the gatherings. Prominent among those who addressed the gatherings were Messrs. Bhavani Shanker Rao, Deputy Collector, T. A. Pai, B. COM., General Manager, Canara Industrial and Banking Syndicate, Ltd., Udipi, Roque Fernandes, Headmaster, Board High School, Udipi, and K. Krishnayya, District Rationing Officer, Messrs. K. Keshava Kudva, Tahsildar, Udipi, Roque Fernandes, Headmaster, Board High School, Udipi, and Kerodi Narasinga Rao were of great help in organizing the camp and arranging for the variety entertainments.

A benefit drama in aid of war fund was held at Udipi on 29th January 1944 by the Taja Karnataka Nataka Mandali and the total collection was estimated to be nearly Rs. 4,000.

KISTNA.—The District Organizer visited 10 places. He toured for 14 days and addressed 6 meetings during the month.

The District Lecturer toured for 24 days, visited 30 villages along with the propaganda van. He inspected 14 reading circles in Nandigama, Jaggayyapet, Gudivada and Bandar taluks. He took part in the extra departmental activities at three places getting into contact with the officers of other departments in their camps. He conducted 20 public meetings. He addressed 5 important conferences and three out of them were presided over by the District and Sessions Judge, Kistna. He attended the 13th Teacher-Pandit Conference at Gudivada and made propaganda among the teacher-pandits.

In the last week of January the Special Lecturer for Muslims held meetings at Bezwada and Masulipatam.

The Lady Lecturer, Masulipatam, toured in Bandar, Divi and Kaikalur taluks.

The Honorary Divisional Organizers and Taluk Organizers toured in the month, inspected reading circles and did intensive propaganda work.

Propaganda material received from the various sources was distributed to the reading circles without delay. At a public meeting held in the Brindavan Talkies, Masulipatam, Captain Harvey, Provincial Organizer, spoke on the National War Front and exhorted the public to contribute liberally to the Defence Savings Bonds and to join the army in large numbers. The District Collector presided over the meeting. The District Health staff gave 35 talks on war in the rural villages.

The villagers also are exhibiting deep interest in the activities of the security scheme which has recently done humanitarian work in saving lives on the coast near Polatitippa and Masulipatam Fort.

This month, the village guards and Security Instructor, Polatitippa, have done commendable work by restoring the Government property. Two of our village guards of Polatitippa, Moka Ptaraju and Moka Nancharajah while patrolling in the night, came to know that the Polatitippa people are having two oil tins brought from the sea. This was reported to the Security Instructor. The Security Instructor rushed to the spot and took the two open tins on the 25th of January. These two tins were handed over to the coastal police at Gilakaladindi and the matter is under investigation.

On the 27th a National War Front meeting was held at Masulipatam with Khan Bahadur Mohamed Javad Hussain Sahib Bahadur, Member, Public Service Commission, in the chair. Mr. P. Bhadrayya Nayudu, Divisional Inspector of Schools, Guntur, spoke on "Facism in the East and the West." This meeting was organized by the Honorary Divisional Organizer, National War Front, Masulipatam.

KURNOOL.—Twenty-four war propaganda meetings were held by the several officers of the Revenue Department. The Divisional War Committees of Dhone and Nandyal met once during the month and resolved to intensify their activities. The National War Front staff visited several villages in the course of their tours, explained to the ryots the victories which the Allies were now having in the several theatres of the war; and exhorted them to help the war effort with men and money.

MALABAR.—As usual, a large number of public meetings were held throughout the district under the auspicious of the National War Front, assisted by Revenue subordinates. The number of meetings held in some of the taluks, in the month are Kottayam taluk 6, Chirakkal 4, Ernad 16, Walluvanad 35, Palghat 47 and Ponnani 2. The propaganda camp and exhibition held during the Pallikurup and Orkateri temple festivals were very successful.

NILGIRIS.—The personnel of the National War Front were engaged during the first half of the month in making arrangement for the opening of the Victory House at Ootacamund. The Victory House of the district was opened by Mr. A. D. Crombie, C.I.E., I.C.S., Collector, the Nilgiris, before a huge gathering. Mr. M. Halayya, Deputy Organizer, National War Front, the Nilgiris, welcomed the visitors. Mr. R. A. D. Nathan, Chairman, Propaganda and Publicity Sub-Committee, proposed the vote of thanks.

Mr. M. Halayya has addressed huge gatherings in the following places, viz.., Main Bazaar, Cash Bazaar, Kodapmund, Municipal High School, Aruvankadu, etc. Apart from these, he has held many informal meetings in connexion with the National Savings Campaign.

The Taluk Propagandists have turned out very good work during the month under review. Special mention may be made of Mr. J. Matha Gowder who has effectively helped many canvassers to collect money towards National Savings.

The Ballad Master has visited many schools and villages to popularise the songs composed by the Provincial Song Publicity Officer.

The following gentlemen have rendered valuable assistance to National War Front either by arranging meetings or collecting money towards National Savings or by addressing public meetings:—Lt.-Col. K. R. K. Ayyangar, Rao Bahadur Chinoo Pillay and Mr. Nandhi Gowder.

The personnel of the National War Front were at Salem from 16th to 22nd to attend the Refresher Course. The Deputy Organizer delivered lectures at the Municipal High School, and Municipal Council Hall and presided over the public meeting at Kondalampatti.

H.E. Sir Arthur Hope, Governor of Madras, visited Gudur on 31st January 1944 and witnessed a display by the village guards. Photo shows *His Excellency Sir Arthur Hope, Rao Sahib M. Malakonda Reddi, District Organizer National War Front, Nellore and others.*

SALEM.—The officials of the National War Front continue to do effective and intensive propaganda in the villages.

TINNEVELLY.—A number of week end propaganda and recruitment drive meetings were held during the month according to programme.

On 8th January 1944, at Manur, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tinnevelly, presided over the public meeting which was addressed by the Assistant Recruiting Officer, Palamcottah, Messrs. J. Chakrapani Nambiar, David Machael, Dr. R. V. Chockalingam and the Lady Lecturer.

On 15th January 1944, at Nallur, the Collector of Tinnevelly took the chair. The Extra Assistant Recruiting Officer, Tenkasi, Messrs. Kandaswamy, Ramachandran, John Samuel, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tinnevelly, J. Chakrapani Nambiar and J. M. David spoke at the meeting.

On 29th January 1944, at Megnanapuram public meeting Mr. J. Chakrapani Nambiar, Taluk Honorary Organizer, Tinnevelly, presided. Rev. Paul Manickam, Miss M. H. Royds, Rao Sahib M. V. Subramaniam, Rao Sahib Aaron Devadasan, Messrs. David Machael, M. Devadason, Balakrishna Ayyar, the District Lecturer and the Lady Lecturer spoke.

Before the commencement of the meeting at Manur 500 poor people of the village were fed and the entire cost of feeding was borne by Janab Abu Backer Lebbai, Town Qazi and landlord of Mavadi. A purse of Rs. 300 was given to the President towards the Amenities for troops fund in the meeting at Nallur and a purse of Rs. 100 was presented at the meeting held at Megnanapuram.

In addition to these special week end meetings there were three other well attended public meetings during the month. One was held at Kadayanallur on 21st January 1944; it was presided over by the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tinnevelly. The District Organizer, the Lady Lecturer, the Additional Lecturer for Muslims, Mr. Shaik Abdul Kather, Janab Hasan Gany Sahib and Mr. Navamoni Nadar addressed the gathering. A purse containing Rs. 1,001 was presented towards Governor's War Fund by Janab Ahmed Sahib, on behalf of the villagers. The second meeting was held at Vellalanvillai in Tiruchendur taluk on 13th January 1944. It was convened by Mr. P. V. Jesu Doss on the occasion of the opening of a reading room in the village. The Revenue Divisional Officer, Tinnevelly presided. The District Lecturer and Mr. P. A. Thangaswamy, Public Prosecutor, Mr. P. V. Jesudoss of the Government Secretariat, Madras, addressed the gathering. The audience was about 5,000 strong. A purse of Rs. 101 was presented to the Revenue Divisional Officer towards His Excellency the Governor's War Fund. The third public meeting was held at Taruvai on 12th January 1944 under the Presidency of Rao Bahadur Radakrishna Ayyar, Retired Deputy Accountant-General.

The event of outstanding importance during the month was the visit of His Excellency the Governor of Madras to this district. His Excellency presided over a combined public and Divisional War Committee meeting held in the Coronation Talkies, Tuticorin, on 25th January 1944 when the Sub-Collector Mr. K. M. Rajagopalan, I.C.S., presented the report of the activities of the War Committee, Tuticorin Division, and presented a purse of Rs. 63,466-6-0 to His Excellency. In the evening His Excellency presided over a combined public and District War Committee meeting held in the spacious decorated pandal put up in the Municipal Office compound in Tinnevelly when Dewan Bahadur V. N. Viswanatha Rao, District Collector, Tinnevelly, presented a report of the activities of the District War Committee since the last visit of His Excellency to this district and presented him a purse of Rs. 56,001. After presenting the medals and certificates to those who helped in recruiting men to the Fighting Forces, His Excellency addressed the gathering. His Excellency appealed for continued support of every one to war efforts. Rao Sahib M. V. Subramaniam gave a gist of His Excellency's speech in Tamil and Dr. R. V. Chockalingam proposed the vote of thanks.

His Excellency attended the variety entertainment held on the same night at the Palace-De-Wales. On the morning of 26th January 1944, His Excellency was pleased to hand over certificates to the donors who had contributed Rs. 1,000 and more towards the Amenities for troops fund and thanked them for the generous contributions. He granted interviews to leading gentlemen of the locality and received a deputation of the landholders of the district.

The District Lecturer visited 15 villages during the month, inspected five reading circles and attended three recruitment meetings. The Lady Lecturer toured for 20 days during the month. She conducted 11 reading circles and attended three week-end meetings. The Additional District Lecturer for Scheduled Classes toured for 21 days, visited 16 Adi-Dravida colonies and delivered 12 lectures. Nine reading circles were inspected by him and one new reading circle was formed. The additional lecturer for Muslims also toured in the district during the month, visited 8 villages and addressed one public meeting. The Ballad Master visited 18 villages and 22 schools and attended 3 recruitment drive meetings held during the month.

The District Educational Officer, Tinnevelly, addressed public meetings at three places and his personal assistant, five meetings at various centres. The occasion of the Inter Elementary Schools sports at Sendamaram in Sankarankoil taluk was made use of to arrange a public meeting and explaining the necessity to augment our war efforts.

TRICHINOPOLY.—His Excellency the Honourable Sir Arthur Hope, Governor of Madras, paid a visit to Trichinopoly on 26th January 1944 and addressed the District War Committee members and the public of Trichinopoly at large on 27th January 1944 at the Town Hall Square. Mr. W. H. Mitchell, Collector of Trichinopoly, then presented to His Excellency a purse containing rupees 1,30,392–14–0 being the contribution by the public of Trichinopoly district.

Captain G. T. B. Harvey, the Director of War Publicity and the Provincial Organizer, National War Front, Madras, visited Trichinopoly during the month. He inspected the village guards at Siratope, Kajamalaipatti and Thalakudy. At Siratope he inspected the reading circle and found it working satisfactorily. He addressed a large and well-attended public meeting at the Town Hall Square on 20th January 1944 when the District Judge Mr. Mir Amiruddin presided. Sri Veeraswami Pathar, Personal Assistant to the District Educational Officer, Trichinopoly, also spoke on the occasion on the present situation of the war. The officers and members of the National War Front toured intensively throughout this district and addressed most of the public meetings arranged by the Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in accordance with a programme previously drawn up and approved by the Propaganda Sub-Committee.

The District Organizer inspected village guards in villages round the air field. He addressed public meetings during the Refresher Course. The District Lecturer Mr. M. Natarajan was on tour for 20 days during the month under report and visited 18 villages and addressed several public meetings in this district besides inspecting Reading Circles. Mr. V. Veeraswami, the newly appointed lecturer for Scheduled Castes toured in Karur and Kulittalai taluks and addressed three well-attended public meetings. Janab M. K. Kadir Mohideen Maraikar, Additional Lecturer for Muslims toured for five days in this district and addressed public meetings at Perambalur, Valikandapuram, V. Kalathur and Lubbaikudikadu. Mr. K. Sandanaswami Peter, Additional Lecturer for Kallars, Maravars, etc., was on tour for 15 days in this district. He visited 16 villages and addressed 10 public meetings besides inspecting six reading circles. Miss M. C. Kokilabai, lady lecturer, toured for 23 days and visited 8 villages. She addressed 6 public meetings, inspected 5 reading circles and visited 7 schools in Trichinopoly, Lalgudi and Jayankondan taluks. Miss K. Sivakami toured for 18 days and visited 11 villages. She addressed 6 public meetings besides inspecting 5 Reading Circles.

Mr. A. M. J. Dhanaswami Pillai, Honorary Divisional Organizer, Trichinopoly, addressed public meetings besides inspecting reading circles. T. A. Gulam Murthuza Sahib, voluntary speaker, addressed 9 public meetings during the month. The District Ballad Master Sri O. V. Narayanaswami visited 19 villages in Trichinopoly and Lalgudi taluks and instructed and trained boys and girls in singing war ballads.

Mr. S. Krishnamoorthi, Security Inspector, was on tour for 22 days in the month visiting and inspecting the feeding and training of guards by the Security Inspectors.

The Tahsildar of Karur and Tahsildar of Kulitalai held 12 public meetings and the Deputy Tahsildar of Manaparai 4 public meetings. Twelve propaganda meetings in Musiri taluk and 18 in Lalgudi taluk were held during the month.

War propaganda meetings were held in the villages of this division according to the previously drawn up programme. In Udayarpalayam taluk 17 propaganda meetings were conducted during the month.

Mr. N. Subramanian, I.C.S., Sub-Collector, Karur, inspected 18 reading circles in his division during the month under review and they are reported to be working fairly satisfactorily. Mr. S. Nagasundaram Pillai, Revenue Divisional Officer, Musiri, visited and inspected several Reading Circles in his division during his tour and they are reported to be working satisfactorily.

The Deputy Tahsildar of Ariyalur addressed a well-attended gathering at Ariyalur on 18th February 1944.

The District Educational Department conducted variety entertainment on 19th January 1944 in the immediate presence of Captain G. T. B. Harvey, the Provincial Organizer of the National War Front and the net collections of about Rs. 2,000 go to war fund. On the Ekadesi festival day at Srirangam on 6th January 1944 the benefits of joining war services and the purchase of Defence Savings Stamps were transmitted to the visitors through loud speakers. The District Educational Officer and the Personal Assistant toured in Ariyalur, Karur and Musiri taluks and addressed pupils on 11th January 1944; the District Educational Officer presided over a public meeting at Jayankondan arranged by the Tahsildar and spoke on 29th January 1944. The Inspecting Officers have on the whole addressed about 80 meetings and supervised 15 reading circles. The Officers of the Agricultural Department addressed 49 meetings of the ryots.

SOUTH ARCOT.—The District Organizer and his staff have been touring round the district and doing propaganda work holding meetings and explaining to the people about the war. On 14th January 1944, a public meeting was held in the premises of the District Board High School at Kallakurichi by the District Organizer when he explained to the public the present situation of war and the duties of the public. Another meeting was held at Kattumannargudi on 10th January 1944. The Tahsildar of Villupuram held a meeting on 12th January 1944 at Vikravandy and addressed the gathering.

The District Organizer toured for 24 days, visited 8 towns, 71 villages, delivered 19 lectures and gave 3 talks. He inspected 33 reading circles and at 8 places he inspected the village guards. The District Lecturer toured for 22 days, visited 2 towns and 19 villages, inspected 12 reading circles, delivered 12 lectures and gave 8 talks. The Additional Lecturer for Muslims toured for 6 days in this district, visited 6 towns, delivered 6 lectures and inspected 2 reading circles. Miss L. Rose Perienayakam, lady lecturer toured for 23 days, visited 2 towns and 19 villages and inspected 7 reading circles. Srimathi K. V. Padmasini, lady lecturer, Southern Range, toured for 18 days, visited 18 villages and 2 towns and inspected 4 reading circles. The Honorary Organizers Messrs. Kannan Mudaliar of Tirukkoyilur, Narasimhachariar of Tindivanam and T. R. Balasubramania Pillai of Vriddhachalam have toured round the villages in their taluks for propaganda purposes. Propaganda work was also done by exhibition of films through cinema houses.

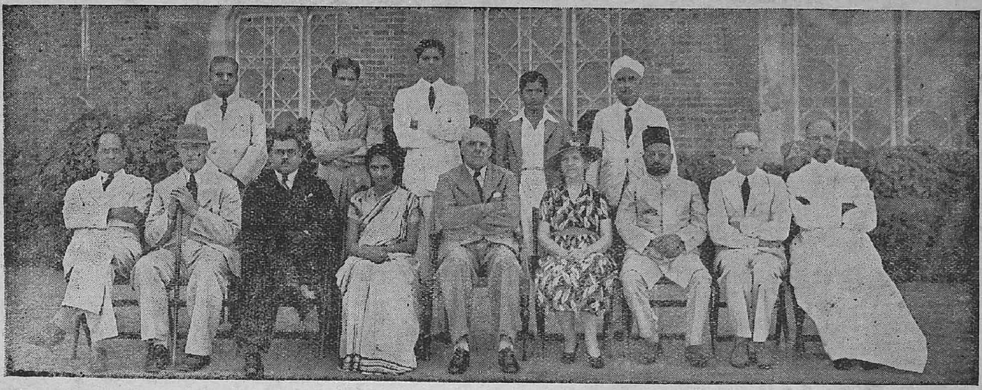
MADRAS.—The total number of meetings held in the City of Madras for January 1944 was 135. The City Organizer addressed 14 of these meetings.

Mr. S. A. Syed Ibrahim, Special Lecturer for Muslims and students, addressed 15 meetings in January. Mr. K. Kalyanasundaram, District Lecturer, addressed 16 meetings in January 1944. He also helped the City Organizer in the distribution of fuel coupons at the 8 depots working under the National War Front and visited these depots 19 times in the month. Mrs. T. S. Kunjitham, the Lady Lecturer (Telugu), addressed 23 meetings. She was specially invited to give a talk at the Saroja Balika Patasala on the occasion of the inauguration of Music and Blue Birds Classes. Mrs. C. Saraswathy, the Lady Lecturer (Tamil) addressed 19 meetings—2 public meetings—11 Mother's meetings, 1 school meeting—3 house-to-house talk—and 2 van meetings. Mrs. Mahaboobunissa Begum, the Lady Lecturer for Muslims addressed 20 meetings in January 1944 of which two were Mother's meetings organized by Muslim Girls' Schools.

Mr. S. P. I. Balagurusivam, Lecturer for Scheduled Classes, addressed 30 meetings—26 public meetings and 4 house-to-house propaganda talks and helped in the distribution of coupons at all the depots working under the National War Front. Mrs. Lalithakumari, Ballad Singer, accompanied the van and sang war songs and ballads at all the public meetings.

There were 5 National War Front depots working in the beginning of the month. The scarcity for firewood became very acute during the month. The public made incessant representations to the Provincial Organizer of the National War Front to open more depots. The Government to the sufffering public. Three depots were to open 3 more depots was therefore a welcome gesture from Government Order permitting the Provincial Organizer to open three more depots was therefore a welcome gesture from Government to the suffering public. Three depots were opened, one at Puliantope on 21st January 1944; the second at Pudupakkam on 28th January 1944 and the third at Perambur on 1st February 1944. Details of these inaugurations have not only appeared in all the leading dailies of this province but this expanding activity of the National War Front has received a well deserved comment in some of the important papers. All the depots of the National War Front continued to work satisfactorily during the month.

The supply of firewood at the beginning of the month to the National War Front depots was disappointingly inadequate. Towards the end of the month the situation eased considerably as the Collector was pleased to order supply of as much stock as possible. The National War Front Combine at Rayapuram has had to pass through a critical period during the month. The supply of firewood to the constituents of the Combine by the private dealers has been considerably reduced with the result that the public—the holders of the tentative ration cards for firewood—were driven to the necessity of besieging the residence of Rao Sahib Albert Jesudasan at Rayapuram. He spared no pains to satisfy the majority of cardholders with at least ½ gundu of firewood per week. This critical situation no doubt called forth splendid efforts from the National War Front staff. The Manager of the City Organizer's office, the Lecturers,



THE NATIONAL WAR FRONT ORATORICAL CONTEST.—Mr. T. Austin, I.C.S., Adviser to His Excellency the Governor, distributed prizes to winners in the contest, on 22nd January 1944 at the Senate House. Photo shows *Mr. Austin, Captain G. T. B. Harvey, Director of War Publicity, Principal Rudra, Rev. Father De Souza and others.*

the Honorary Supervisor Mr. Srinivasa Rao and the honorary voluntary worker Mr. Ganesan were always by the side of the City Organizer. Under the inspiration of their leader these people were on their legs for hours together and had to do manual labour helping the depot clerks and coolies who were stretched to the utmost. Management of scrambling crowds reaching three or four thousands and selling wood at the rate of half or quarter gundu per head entailed labour indeed.

Mr. P. Thiyagarajan, Co-operative Inspector, who has been specially deputed for the supervision of the National War Front fuel depots, has been responsible for the arrangement of regular supply of stock to all the depots; for the distribution of coupons; and the orderly sales in the various depots. In addition to the supervision of accounts, the excellent arrangements made in connexion with the opening of the new depots during the month and the brilliant success of these inaugurations are due to his efforts.

Valuable assistance was rendered by the worshipful Mayor of Madras, Diwan Bahadur M. Balasundaram Nayudu, Messrs. P. Damodaram Nayudu, Pakkiriswami, Rajagopal, Selvapathi Chettiyar and Jagannathan. All of these not only exhorted the crowds who had assembled in thousand at each depot to face the situation created by the war with courage but also appealed to them to grow more, use little and waste nothing.

In short these National War Front fuel depots though only 8 in number have established in the minds of the citizens of Madras the idea that the National War Front is the "Peoples' Front."

RAMNAD.—The District Organizer of Ramnad toured for 15 days in the taluks of Srivilliputtur, Virudunagar sub-taluk, Ramnad, Sivaganga, Tiruppattur and Tiruvadanai. He addressed 3 big meetings. Being engaged in the arrangements of the refresher class for Taluk Propagandists of the districts of Ramnad, Madura and Tinnevelly and the inspection of village guards he could not organize more meetings. He inspected two reading circles. At Sivaganga on 23rd January 1944 he supervised the display of war-posters and pictures in the local cinema theatre when a drama was staged by the amateurs of the Manamadura Special Deputy Collector's office.

The District Lecturer toured for 26 days in the taluks of Srivilliputtur and Sattur, addressed 11 meetings and inspected 7 reading circles. He helped the additional lecturer for Mukkulattore in organizing meetings in seven villages.

The Lady Lecturer toured the taluks of Sattur and Srivilliputtur, did propaganda and inspected 7 reading circles. She formed 4 reading circles for women, this month.

The Honorary Taluk Organizer, Srivilliputtur, addressed 8 meetings, visited 17 villages and inspected 2 reading circles. All the Taluk Propagandists toured for more than 21 days. They did pial propaganda and addressed meetings also. They enquired about the welfare of families of soldiers. The Taluk Propagandist, Tiruppattur, produced 4 men for recruitment.

The Ballad Singer toured the taluks of Sattur and Tiruvadanai and taught war songs to school children.

Ten special meetings were conducted in all by the National War Front and other staff. The meeting at Karaikudi was addressed by Sir P. T. Rajan, Regional Leader, Tamil Nad. The recruitment meeting at Virudunagar on 30th January 1944 attracted a large gathering. Captain Gill, A.R.P., the Lady Lecturer and the Taluk Propagandist were the speakers.

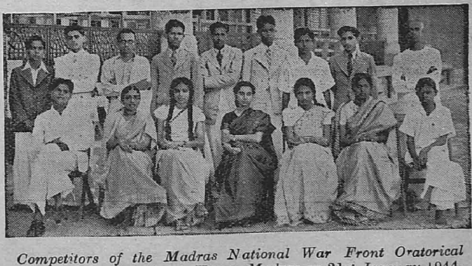
TANJORE.—The District Organizer, National War Front, Tanjore, toured for 19 days, visited 13 villages and inspected 3 reading circles. He addressed 13 public meetings. Besides this, he had many informal talks with the villagers and leading gentlemen about the importance of the National Savings Movement and investment of money in Defence Loans and Bonds. He accompanied the Defence Loans Commissioner, Madras, to Tiruvadi and canvassed for Defence Loans. During his tour, he inspected the handpounded rice depot at Thopputhurai and verified the accounts relating to the scheme. He inspected the village guards at Point Calimere, Vedaraniyam and Thopputhurai and gave instructions to them about the discharge of their duty. He made arrangements for the conduct of the Combined Refresher Course for the Taluk Propagandists of Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts at the Victory House at Tanjore from 23rd to 29th and organized a well-attended public meetings on the 29th at the Ramanathan Chettiyar's Hall when Mr. J. W. Pritchard, I.C.S., Collector of Tanjore, presided.

The District Lecturer, Mr. M. Subramaniam toured for 24 days with the van in the taluks of Tanjore, Papanasam, Kumbakonam and Shiyali visiting 23 villages. He inspected 9 reading circles which are reported to be working satisfactorily. He addressed 20 public meetings. When war slides are exhibited from the van, he explains them to the audience.

Mr. M. K. M. Kadir Mohideen Maricair, the Additional Lecturer for Muslims, stayed in this district from the 15th to 31st January 1944. During this period he toured for 14 days, visited 11 villages and inspected 3 reading circles. He addressed 7 public meetings.

Miss Glory Hoses, the Lady Lecturer, toured for 26 days, visited 27 villages and inspected 9 reading circles. She addressed 25 public meetings. She organized one ladies' reading circle at Tiruvarur and visited the handpounded rice depot at Thopputhurai.

Mrs. A. T. Moorthy, the Lady Lecturer, toured for 15 days, visited 12 villages and inspected 4 reading circles. She addressed 22 meetings. She visited 19 Board schools (both boys and girls). During the month, she organized 4 ladies reading circles and one group of village women to carry on "Grow More Vegetables Campaign."



Competitors of the Madras National War Front Oratorical contest held at the Senate House, Madras on 21st January 1944.

In addition to their general propaganda, the two lady lecturers did house-to-house propagada work in many villages.

Rao Sahib I. Kumaraswami Pillai, Honorary Divisional Organizer, Tanjore, toured for 7 days, visited 7 villages and addressed 9 public meetings. He took an active part in the conduct of the Refresher Course at the Victory House, Tanjore.

Mr. P. Muthudanapala Chettiyar, Honorary Divisional Organizer, Kumbakonam, organized a well-attended public meeting during the floating festival at Nachiarkoil on 7th January 1944 and addressed the gathering. Besides this, he attended the Refresher Course on two days and gave talks to the Taluk Propagandists at Poondi.

Mr. P. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Honorary Divisional Organizer, Negapatam, toured for 12 days, visited 9 villages and inspected 5 reading circles. Fourteen meetings were held during the month in this division. The meeting held on 10th January 1944 at Vowvaladi was addressed by the Tahsildar of Nannilam.

Mr. K. Nataraja Pillai, Honorary Divisional Organizer, Mannargudi, toured for 17 days, visited 11 villages and inspected 2 reading circles. He addressed 4 public meetings and attended the Refresher Course at the Victory House, Tanjore, from 23rd to 29th instant.

Honorary speakers Messrs. S. K. Swami, N. Guruswami Doss, Muhammed Meera Sahib and others addressed several public meetings, held in the important places of this district. The war ballads of Mr. K. Guruswami Doss and his party attract huge crowds.

The Taluk and Additional Propagandists were, as usual carrying on propaganda in villages explaining to the ryots the developments of the war, contradicting false rumours and giving out correct news about the present situation and success of the Allies. All the Propagandists put together visited 692 villages and inspected 235 reading circles during their tours.

The Victory House continues to attract a good crowd and is working satisfactorily. The morning sessions of the Combined Refresher Course from 23rd to 29th were held at the Victory House premises.

Mr. C. W. Tremenhere, I.C.S., Additional District Magistrate, Tanjore, and Mr. S. Neelakantam, Assistant Director of War Publicity and other officials visited the Victory House. They were much pleased with the several arrangements made in connexion with the gardening, bee-keeping, poultry-farming, etc., within the Victory House premises. An extent of about 1 acre of vacant site around the building has been brought under cultivation with various kinds of vegetables, viz., tomatoes, brinjals, cabbage, couliflower, knol khol and bottle chillies. Steps are further taken for reclaiming the rest for improvement of the gardening, etc.

The "Victory Hall" at Pattukkottai is also popular. People daily visit the hall and go through the war journals with keen interest.

The Ballad Master, toured for 21 days and attended 8 public meetings. He visited 16 schools during his tour, recited war ballads and taught war songs to the school children. Generally, school pupils take keen interest in learning war songs.

A Combined Refresher Course for the Taluk Propagandists of Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts was held at the "Victory House," Tanjore, for a week from the 23rd to 29th January 1944 both days inclusive, with two sessions every day. The morning session began at 10 a.m. and lasted for about two and a half hours. In the evenings, public meetings were organized at the neighbouring villages from 4-30 to 7 p.m. and selected speakers delivered public speeches. Morning sessions were confined to giving detailed practical instructions to the Propagandists. The District Organizer, District Lecturers (including additional and lady lecturers), Taluk Propagandists, Ballad Masters and some Honorary Divisional Organizers attended the training class.

VIZAGAPATAM.—The Sub-Collector, Narasapatam, held war propaganda meetings at Dharmavaram and Payakaraopeta villages during the month under report. They were well attended. The present war situation and the need to contribute to Defence Savings and the necessity for recruitment were explained to the public.

The Tahsildar, Narasapatam, held war propaganda meetings at Nindugonda, Burugupalem and Vedurpalle. The Tahsildar, Yellamanchili, held meetings at Maduthuru, Tantadi, Nunaparti, Kondakirla, Haripalem, Thimmarajupeta, Darlapudi and Payakaraopeta. The Tahsildar, Veeravalli, held meetings at Kondipalli, Arjanagiri Agraharam, Chukkapalli, Devarapalli, Govada Arjapuram, Dondapudi, Kintada and Vakapalli. The other Revenue Divisional Officers and the Taluk Officers also held meetings at several villages in their jurisdictions during their tours.

The District Organizer toured for 14 days, addressed 9 meetings, with special reference to recruitment to the Vizagapatam Observer Corps, conducted rally of village guards at 4 places, i.e., Gopalapatnam, Vizianagram, Donkinivalsa and Bimlipatam and established contact with officers of 4 military units. He visited 3 security villages during the month. The District Lecturer toured for 28 days, conducted 27 meetings, inspected 12 reading circles and visited 26 villages. The additional lecturer toured for 16 days, addressed 10 meetings, and inspected 4 reading circles during the month. The second lecturer toured for 12 days, visited 13 places, conducted 9 meetings, inspected 4 reading circles and recruited 3 persons during the first fortnight.

NELLORE.—The District Organizer toured for 23 days and visited 25 villages. He made enquiries about the welfare of the families of serving soldiers. He inspected National War Front Committees and village security organizations. He attended "Desamukti" drama at Kovur enacted by Sri Lalithakala Nilayam under the presidency of the Collector. He arranged a display by the village security personnel at Gudur on 31st January 1944 for inspection by His Excellency the Governor of Madras. The District Lecturer toured for 23 days and visited 22 villages. The Additional Lecturer for Scheduled Classes toured for 11 days and visited 9 villages and exhorted the members of the scheduled classes to join the army in large numbers. Rao Sahib Y. Lakshminarayana Reddi, Honorary Divisional Organizer, Gudur, visited 12 villages and addressed public meetings. He inspected National War Front Committees and assisted the District Organizer in arranging demonstrations by the village guards during His Excellency the Governor's visit to Gudur on 31st January 1944.

The voluntary speakers, Messrs. Parasurama Reddi and R. V. Reddi and party visited 10 and 2 villages, respectively, and did propaganda work. The officers of the Revenue and other departments did considerable propaganda work and helped the National War Front staff in their work.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras visited Gudur on 31st January 1944 and witnessed a display by the village guards and vastads of the village security organization. He congratulated the village security personnel on this excellent display and the useful work it has been doing.

MADURA.—The District Organizer toured 12 days, visited 25 villages and inspected 12 reading circles, and addressed 11 meetings. He visited in Palni taluk 13 villages in Coimbatore border with the Tahsildar, which were reported to be smuggling centres and addressed meetings on the evils of smuggling, hoarding and profiteering.

Mrs. A. S. D. Charles, Lady Lecturer, toured for 26 days, addressed 17 meetings, inspected 15 reading circles, visited 6 schools and 12 houses and enrolled 268 members.

Lady Lecturer No. 2 has toured for 24 days, addressed 23 meetings, inspected 17 reading circles, visited 14 schools and enrolled 131 members.

Additional Lecturer for Muslims toured for 10 days, visited 8 villages, inspected 3 reading circles and addressed 7 meetings.

HONORARY TALUK ORGANIZERS.

Taluks.	Days toured.	Villages visited.	Reading circles inspected.	Lectures delivered.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Madura	20	33	25	*24	*..
Melur	Nil report.				
Dindigul	13	..	11	13	..
Nilacottai	3	3	1	3	..
Palni	11	38	19	23	..
Kodaikanal . ..	5	5	5	2	..
Uthamapalayam ..	17	21	6	11	†..

* Visited 12 schools.

† Visited 9 schools and 18 soldiers' families.

TALUK PROPAGANDISTS.

Taluks.	Days toured.	Villages visited.	Reading circles inspected.	Soldiers' families visited.
Madura	21	23	15	17
Madura sub-taluk.	17	20	5	2
Melur	21	22	20	19
Dindigul	22	23	14	5
Nilakottai	20	29	11	..
Palni	25	43	25	.
Kodaikanal	17	16	6	..
Periyakulam	21	29	24	40
Uthamapalayam	20	29	19	29
Usilampatti	24	30	13	22
Tirumangalam	23	22	6	..

The Ballad Singer toured for 15 days, taught war ballads in 9 schools and sang in 9 public meetings.

(*Continued on page* 16.)

War Committees, Depots, etc.

Madras Provincial Propaganda Sub-Committee

There was a meeting of the Propaganda Sub-Committee on the 24th January 1944.

A leaflet containing extracts relating to "war situation" and "Post-war reconstruction" from His Excellency the Viceroy's speech at the Associated Chambers of Commerce, was published and distributed.

The Chairman referred to the difficulties experienced by the people in getting their firewood requirements. The Collector of Madras said he had nothing to do with the rationing of firewood, and it was a matter to be dealt with by the Civil Supplies Commissioner. He added however, that pending the introduction of firewood rationing as early as possible, temporary arrangements were being made for the relief of firewood scarcity in the City.

G.O. No. 4109, Development, dated 15th December 1943, regarding the control of slaughter of cattle, was read and recorded.

Information furnished by the Director of War Publicity regarding the activities of the National War Front, the working of the propaganda vans, slides, films and posters, and also about Reading Circles was read out.

The monthly reports received from the various presidents of District War Committees were placed before the Sub-Committee.

The Chairman welcomed the new members, Mr. B. W. Day, I.C.S., Collector of Madras, and Dr. Syed Niyamatullah, Mayor of Madras.

Madras District Propaganda Sub-Committee

The Propaganda Sub-Committee of the Madras District War Committee met once during January 1944 and transacted routine business, such as the distribution of war literature among the institutions in the city.

A public meeting was held on the 12th January 1944 at the Kellett Hall, Triplicane, at 6-30 p.m. The Honourable Sir A. P. Patro presided and Mr. C. H. Masterman, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner for Post-War Reconstruction, spoke on '*Some aspects of post-war reconstruction.*' The meeting was well attended and was a success.

RAMNAD.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the District War Committee was held at 3 p.m. on 8th January 1944 at the Ramnad Collector's office, Madura. Rao Sahib K. P. Krishnan Nayar, Collector of Ramnad, presided. Routine business was transacted. The District Organizer was asked to make special efforts towards recruitment campaign. Discussion about food and other questions also took place.

TRICHINOPOLY.—The Working Committee of the District War Committee and the Propaganda Sub-Committee met during the month and transacted routine business.

MALABAR.—The total amount advanced from this district to Evacuees from Burma, etc., up to the end of December 1943 comes to Rs. 11,21,547–14–2. The figure for January is not yet available.

Indian Hospitality Committee

The Indian Hospitality Committee work is expanding each day. Occupational therapy work is being done by European and Indian ladies both at the Indian Military Hospital, St. Thomas' Mount, and the Stanley Hospital, Royapuram.

His Excellency the Sir Arthur Hope Club has been taken over, at the request of the Recruitment Sub-Committee, by the Indian Hospitality Committee. It is now the centre for entertaining troops and is also a hostel for Indian Officers and V.C.Os. A sum of Rs. 5,000 has been granted from His Excellency the Governor's War Fund towards the establishment charges of this Club.

At the request of the Military and through the kindness of His Excellency the Governor's War Fund, an amount of Rs. 7,000 has been sanctioned towards furnishing, electrifying and equipping the canteen for troops in the Transit Camp at Moore Pavilion. Cigarettes, biscuits and tea are supplied free to every soldier and a sum of Rs. 2,200 has been sanctioned per mensem towards this including the staff salary. A canteen shop is also run here and proves very popular. About five hundred troops and even greater numbers come in daily.

Three parties have been given at His Excellency the Sir Arthur Hope Club, Rundall's Road, by Mr. Khasim Khaleeli, Mr. Gopalaswami Chetti and Mr. S. Venkatesa Iyengar.

A new feature is that about twenty Indian ladies once a month entertain about 25 Indian officers. The arrangement are made entirely by the ladies who do the serving, organizing, etc. This particular form of hospitality is very much appreciated by the officers. Her Excellency the Hon'ble Lady Hope is also attending this function which is still further proof of Her Excellency's continued interest in the entertaining of Indian personnel.

Their Highnesses the Maharajah and Maharani of Travancore have been twice out in the Mobile Canteen and were hosts to large units. They were At Home to over 1,100 troops, consisting of sailors, soldiers, airmen, W.A.Cs., British and Indian Officers, and other members of the public. Their Excellencies the Governor and the Hon'ble Lady Hope were also present and it was a very successful function.

By the sympathy and kind interest of Her Excellency the Hon'ble Lady Hope an amount of Rs. 13,000 has been received towards the funds of the Indian Hospitality Committee and the Committee are very grateful for this. A sum of Rs. 50 has been received from Messrs. Gudathur Thimmappa and Brothers, Bellary, through Mr. Hunter.

The Mobile Canteens are going out as usual and are as popular and welcome as ever.

The funds of the Committee are low but it is hoped to raise some larger sums by some effort or through some generous donations.

Sir Feroze Khan Noon, Defence Member of His Excellency the Viceroy's Executive Council, Begum Shaw Nawaz, and Her Highness the First Princess of Travancore have also been out in the canteens.

Soldiers' Welfare

COIMBATORE.—The District Organizer is in additional charge of Soldiers' Welfare Work from 17th January 1944. The Secretary of the District Soldiers' Board who first went on leave has since resigned.

SOUTH KANARA.—A separate District Soldiers' Board for this district has been constituted on 10th January 1944 and it is functioning satisfactorily. Taluk Committees have also been formed. The Assistant Civil Liaison Officer, Bangalore, visited this district during the month.

SALEM.—The Taluk Soldiers' Board and the Salem Taluk Welfare Committees are reported to be working satisfactorily.

RAMNAD.—The welfare of families of serving soldiers is being enquired into and assistance given in regard to supply of foodgrains, etc. A relation of a soldier has been appointed as a temporary clerk in a Revenue office. The District Organizer has appointed the father of a stoker (Royal Indian Navy) as the custodian of the Victory House, Virudunagar. The Secretary of the District Soldiers' Board toured in Sattur taluk and contracted with the families of soldiers.

CHITTOOR.—The second quarterly meeting of the District Soldiers' Board, Chittoor, was held on 3rd January 1944 at 3 p.m. at the Collector's office, Chittoor. Mr. A. R. C. Westlake, C.I.E., I.C.S., presided. It was resolved to co-opt as members of the Taluk Soldiers' Committees, the taluk medical officers. The work of the Taluk Soldiers' Committees was recorded.

Waste Paper Collection

KURNOOL.—The drive launched to collect waste-paper is progressing satisfactorily. The District Scout Commissioner is taking steps to do intensive work in this direction. All the Revenue officials are also taking necessary action to collect waste paper. The Tahsildar, Pattikonda, has so far collected 6 bags of the stuff.

TINNEVELLY.—Waste paper collection drives were organized in the month by the Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildar as in previous months. Ten maunds 9 lb. of waste paper and 1 cart-load 5 maunds and 12 lb. of scrap iron were collected during the month. A sum of Rs. 2,189–9–5 has so far been realized from the sale of waste paper

Capt. G. T. B. Harvey declared open a free reading room at **Masulipatam.** Photo shows *Captain Harvey and others.*

RAMNAD.—The Taluk Officers have been directed to collect waste paper and send their accumulation direct to Mr. I. H. Cameron, the Chairman of the Waste and Scrap Sub-Committee. The Tahsildar, Ramnad, has 12 bags of waste paper and the Tahsildar, Srivilliputtur, two bags.

TANJORE.—The collection of waste paper, scrap iron etc., is in progress. With the opening of a salvage depot at Trichinopoly, there is facility for the disposal of every kind of salvage article. Vigorous efforts will be taken for the collection of salvage materials.

Twenty-nine books and magazines were received from the Collector of Tanjore for the use of the serving and sick troops. The Honorary Secretary, Joint War Charities Supply Depot, Madras, has been addressed in the matter. They will be sent separately. Two hundred saleable copies in Tamil of the pamphlet "Some Facts about the disturbances in India" received from the Collector of Tanjore were all sold by the National War Front at the rate of one anna each. The sale amount was remitted into the Huzur Treasury.

The collection of waste paper, etc., is receiving attention by the National War Front staff. The Security Instructor, Mr. K. Mahalingam was able to collect 1,424 bullock-shoes with the hearty co-operation of the scouts and scouters of Sivaji Scout Group, Tanjore and the village guards of Pattiagraharam. They were handed over to the Police for the payment of the reward. One thousand one hundred and fifty-four bullock-shoes were also collected by the Taluk Propagandist, Tanjore, Mr. C. Thiagarajan and handed over to the Police for payment of the reward.

***MADRAS.*—On** a resolution passed by the Select Committee constituted for the purpose of collecting second-hand books for the troops, the Secretary issued a special appeal for their collection and obtained a large collection of second-hand books consisting of Punch, Spectator, Sphere, Illustrated Weekly of India, Travancore Information, Kalaimagal and Bharati (Telugu) and sent to the Joint War Charities for distribution to the troops.

Flood Relief in Madras

As a consequence of the heavy and continuous rains from the 7th to 9th October 1943, the Vyasarpadi tank breached and the Adyar and Cooum rivers swollen with water from numerous breached tanks overflowed their banks and caused the destruction or damage of 6,819 huts belonging to the poorer classes in Madras City.

Immediately after the occurrence, the Government placed a total sum of Rs. 90,000 at the disposal of the Collector for expenditure on the relief of persons affected by the floods and appointed a Special Officer to assist the Collector of Madras in arranging flood relief. The affected persons were accommodated temporarily in the Ripon Buildings, Museum Buildings, Corporation schools, A.R.P. rest centres, public and private educational institutions and offices. Immediate arrangements were made to feed the homeless by the A.R.P., the Commissioner of the Corporation, private individuals and charitable institutions, and between the 10th and 22nd October 260,824 meals were served by the A.R.P. organization at a cost of Rs. 15,542-7-11.

About 20 lakhs of coconut keeths together with nearly a lakh of large and small bamboo poles were obtained from the districts of North Arcot and Nellore through the Collectors and private agencies as well as by purchase in local markets in Madras. These were supplied to the owners of the damaged huts through distribution centres opened near the flood affected localities. The distribution of these materials was free and their value amounted to Rs. 89,415.

Arrangements were also made to give loans to the owners of damaged residences and a number of applications are under examination. Low-paid Government servants were given advances to meet immediate needs.

Instructions were issued to the Collector of Madras to help the better class persons who may desire to get bricks, chunam, etc., for the repair of damaged houses, if specific representations are received from the persons concerned.

The Vyasarpadi tank which breached has been repaired temporarily and steps are being taken to strengthen the bund by the Public Works Department under the orders of the Government. Special staff was appointed to repair the many hundreds of tanks which breached in the taluks contiguous with Madras. The breaches have all been closed though repairs of a more permanent nature are still under execution.

The public health of the people did not suffer on account of the floods and there was no shortage of provisions. People who lost their rice ration cards were specially permitted by the Ration Officer to continue to draw the rations from their ear-marked shops. The sanitary staff of the Corporation took preliminary steps against the outbreak of epidemics due to overcrowding of people in Corporation schools, etc.

A relief committee was formed by the Mayor of Madras which up to now has spent, out of the collections made, Rs. 31,500 on buying 4,500 sarees and 4,000 dhoties for distribution to the flood affected poor through members of the Committee and the Health staff. The Salvation Army through the agency of the A.R.P. and Municipal Councillors has distributed to over 16,000 persons 75,000 yards of cloth which it received from Sir Victor Sassoon.

A special officer was appointed to investigate the causes of the floods and to suggest measures to prevent their recurrence. He has completed his investigation and his report is under examination.

The Government take this opportunity of thanking the various non-official relief agencies and private individuals who gave valuable assistance in organizing help for the persons rendered homeless or otherwise distressed by the Floods.

Study Leave to Medical Officers

A press note, dated 20th January 1944, says: In November 1941, the Government stated that the announcement could be made on their future policy in regard to the grant of study leave to medical officers after the war as there were practical difficulties in arriving at a decision in the matter. They have now reconsidered the question. As the standards of medical education can be maintained and improved only by the regular grant of study leave, the Government have decided that opportunities for post-graduate studies in the United Kingdom should be given as soon as conditions permit.

Recruitment Activities

The Madras Recruitment Sub-Committee

The Madras Provincial Selection Board interviewed during January 1944, 68 candidates, of whom 10 were recommended for commissions and 35 for training at the Madras Cadet Training School, Adyar.

Recruitment

SOUTH ARCOT.—One hundred and fifty-seven candidates were recruited by the extra Assistant Recruiting Officer, Cuddalore. The number recruited by Technical Recruiting staff is 15.

RAMNAD.—The tour programme of Extra Assistant Recruiting Officer, Assistant Recruiting Officer and Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Trichinopoly, was given wide publicity in all the villages. Necessary assistance was given them in securing recruits. Three hundred and one men were recruited for the regular army in January against 236 in December, 3 were selected as War Technicians.

TANJORE.—A meeting of the District Selection Committee was held on 20th January 1944. Three candidates were finally sent up for training under the Technical Training Scheme. The District Recruitment Sub-Committee met on 31st January 1944 and selected three candidates for Emergency Commission in His Majesty's forces.

The district Police and Revenue staff sent up men for recruitment as usual and also rendered necessary assistance to the recruiting staff.

VIZAGAPATAM.—Six persons from Narasapatam taluk and 8 from Yellamanchili taluk were recruited in Narasapatam division during the month. In Chicacole division 26 candidates were accepted by the Extra Assistant Recruiting Officer, during January 1944.

Wide publicity is being given by the National War Front staff at each and every meeting of the usefulness of being recruited into the Defence Services. During the month educated unemployed were advised to join the Vizagapatam Observer Corps and in this connexion the District Organizer conducted 9 meetings.

ANANTAPUR.—The recruitment work in the district was vigorous. The subordinate officers and the District Collector during visits to the villages exhorted the people to join military. The recruitment figures for December 1943 received from the Assistant Recruiting Officer, Bellary, show 88 residents, 229 non-residents.

The Technical Selection Committee of this district could not be held on 12th January 1944. The only candidate who came for interview was enrolled by the Extra Assistant Recruiting Officer, for the Military School at Bangalore. The meeting of the Sub-Committee was adjourned to 12th February 1944.

CHITTOOR.—The Extra Assistant Recruiting Officers toured in the district and recruited candidates for the army. The members of the National War Front, the Revenue Divisional Officers, Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars are doing, as usual, propaganda work during their tours. During the month under review, 13 recruits were enrolled with the assistance of Revenue officials and a member of the District War Committee. Altogether 93 recruits were selected for the armed forces from the district during the month.

COIMBATORE.—The personnel of the National War Front and the Revenue officials did intensive propaganda work in connexion with the recruitment. The Recruitment Sub-Committee interviewed ten candidates and accepted seven.

The Extra Assistant Recruiting Officers and Assistant Recruiting Officer were assisted as usual by the subordinates of the Revenue Department.

CUDDAPAH.—The Recruitment Sub-Committee held its meeting on 29th January 1944. All Revenue, Police and Agricultural subordinate officers are helping the Recruiting Officers in securing the recruits.

WEST GODAVARI.—The total number of men recruited to the army during the month was 70. The staff of the National War Front and the Revenue subordinates are striving hard to enlist large number of recruits. The Recruitment Sub-Committee of the District War Committee met on 31st January 1944 and recommended one candidate for a Commission. Four applications were received during the month for War Technicians' posts. The War Technicians Selection Committee met on 25th January 1944. Only one candidate turned up and he was selected.

SOUTH KANARA.—The Extra Assistant Recruiting Officers of Kasaragod and Mangalore and the officers of the National War Front toured the district during the month for doing propaganda and recruitment work.

Three candidates interviewed by the District Selection Committee on 25th January 1944 were selected for Emergency Commission and further applications received from candidates are being attended to. The tour programme received from the Recruiting Officers were given wide publicity through the local press and official agency.

KISTNA.—Seventy-three recruits were despatched to the various Units of the Indian Army. The District Recruitment Sub-Committee interviewed two candidates and recommended both of them to the Provincial Selection Board.

KURNOOL.—Twenty recruits were sent up by the Revenue officials during January 1944. Only two applications for selection as War Technicians were pending disposal, and as the number was small the District Selection Committee did not meet during the month. It will meet on 9th February 1944, and dispose of these applications. One application for an Emergency Commission is pending, and will be disposed of shortly.

MALABAR.—The District Recruitment Sub-Committee met on 5th January 1944, interviewed 6 candidates for Emergency Commissions and recommended 2 out of them. Forty-one candidates were also interviewed for training as war technicians and 30 selected. The number of men recruited as sepoys during January 1944 is not yet available; the number recruited in December 1943 is 796.

A recruitment week was successfully conducted in Kottayam taluk and the Taliparamba sub-taluk of Chirakkal taluk from 9th to 16th January 1944.

SALEM.—Intensive propaganda is carried on in this district towards recruitment. The Extra Assistant Recruiting Officers and other Recruiting Officers are visiting the taluks in this district and the Revenue Officers are rendering all possible assistance. The number of men recruited during December 1943 for the various armed forces is 292.

The formation of the IV Unit of the Madras Civil Pioneer Force is in progress and the Revenue Divisional Officers are rendering all possible assistance to recruit as many men as possible.

The District Selection Committee for the selection of War Technicians met on 12th January 1944, interviewed 12 candidates and selected 8. Out of the 8 candidates, only one was declared medically fit.

TINNEVELLY.—Two candidates were interviewed for emergency commission by the recruitment sub-committee on 28th January 1944 and one was recommended for pre-cadet training. One candidate sent for selection as Viceroy's Commissioned Officer by the Assistant Recruiting Officer, Palamcottah, to the Recruiting Officer, Bangalore in the month was rejected.

The District Selection Committee of the National Service Labour Tribunal selected two candidates on 25th January 1944.

The number of recruits sent to the army through the Assistant Recruiting Officer, Palamcottah during the month is 243. The progressive total from 1st November 1940 is 15,482.

MADRAS.—The Recruitment Sub-Committee of the Madras District War Committee met once during January 1944 and recommended three candidates for the grant of King's Commission in His Majesty's Forces and one candidate for Pre-Cadet Training out of six candidates interviewed.

NELLORE.—The Local Recruiting Sub-Committee recommended 3 candidates for King's Commission and 2 for Viceroy's Commission during the month. The number of persons recruited during the month under review is 180.

MADURA.—The Assistant Recruiting Officer, Madura, reports that 305 recruits were enlisted in the month of January.

Grow More Food

Provincial Food Council

The fourth meeting of the Provincial Food Council was held on the 8th January 1944. The Fourth Adviser to His Excellency the Governor of Madras presided.

A suggestion was made that the ceiling prices of paddy and rice now fixed should remain in force till January 1945. The President stated that the question of extending the present prices to January 1945 could be considered in September or October 1944. On a complaint that no time was allowed to the owners of paddy to enter into voluntary contracts after notice of requisitioning was issued, the President informed the Council that time was usually given and that instructions would be issued to ensure subordinate officers carried out these orders. The President agreed to instruct the Commissioner of Civil Supplies to make a list of all the rules relating to requisitioning and purchases of paddy and rice which the producers should know and to have them published shortly. On the question of the inadequacy of the number of licensed merchants, it was pointed out that in areas where there was an inadequate number of licensees the rules regarding the issue of licences would be relaxed. The President also informed the Council that societies of ryots or mirasidars formed for the purpose of selling paddy and rice would be given licences under the Food-grains Control Order. The Council was informed that in places where the Grain Purchasing Officers were purchasing rice and paddy both by measure and by weight, suitable instructions would be issued for payment by measure when the grain was purchased by measure. The Council agreed that in selected districts rice mills might be prohibited from selling rice to or milling paddy for merchants (other than licensed merchants) or individuals who had not got a permit from the Commissioner of Civil Supplies for milling paddy exceeding 10 bags at a time. The Council expressed itself in favour of a proposal to prohibit merchants licensed under the Food-grains Control Order from selling paddy or rice at prices higher than ceiling prices to be fixed by the Government.

Special Staff for Anantapur

The Government have sanctioned the employment of the following temporary staff in the Anantapur district for a period of three months from the date of appointment for doing propaganda to bring the uncultivated lands in the district under cultivation:—eight lower division clerks on Rs. 30–55 each, per mensem, to enable the deputation of eight clerks as revenue inspectors; eight peons on Rs. 12–17 each, per mensem, to work under the special Revenue Inspectors.

The special Revenue Inspectors must make it clear to the ryots who undertake the cultivation of lands at the disposal of the Government, that the lands are being granted only for temporary cultivation under the "Grow More Food" rules and will have to be surrendered for assignment to ex-soldiers of the present war if so required on the termination of the period of temporary occupation.

Price of Cumbu and Cholam

In pursuance of their declared policy to eliminate as soon as possible wide regional variations of prices of food-grains and to impose statutory maximum prices throughout India at levels based on a fair return to the cultivator and related to the prices of other commodities and needs of the consumer, the Government of India have decided that the maximum prices of cumbu and cholam should be fixed by statute throughout British India. They have suggested that the price per maund for cumbu and cholam should be fixed at Rs. 7–8–0 and Rs. 7 respectively in primary wholesale markets.

Free Supply of Seeds

In pursuance of the Grow More Food Campaign, the Government have sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 200 during 1943–44 and 1944–45 for the free distribution of seeds (including vegetable seeds) to poor and deserving ryots in Madras City.

Assistance to Agriculturists

A Press Communiqué, dated 28th January says:—With a view to assist agriculturists in the increased production of food crops the Government have placed a permanent advance of Rs. 90 lakhs at the disposal of the Director of Agriculture for the purchase and sale of improved paddy and other seeds and manures to agriculturists. With this advance, seeds worth about Rs. 46 lakhs and manures worth about Rs. 75 lakhs will be distributed in a year by the Agricultural Department. The sale of manures and seeds will be subsidized by the Government by not including the establishment and overhead charges in the sale price. The subsidy during 1944–45 will amount to Rs. 13·25 lakhs. Half the subsidy will be met by the Government of India.

Water Concessions in Cumbum Valley

A press note, dated 31st January says:—The Government have approved the proposal to supply water from the Periyar lake from 1st March to 31st May 1944 for the irrigation of a summer millet crop in the Cumbum Valley, Madura district, on such extent as can be irrigated with the water then available. No charge need be made for the water supplied for this crop. The supply of water from the lake should be regulated so as not to affect normal cultivation during 1944–45.

COIMBATORE.—The District Food Council met on 5th January 1944 under the presidentship of the Collector and considered some important subjects about requisitioning of paddy under harvest, fixing of outturn of rice to paddy, etc.

RAMNAD.—In all propaganda meetings the necessity to grow more food was stressed. In Sattur taluk, 13·16 acres of waste land have been let out for free cultivation under the scheme.

TANJORE.—Propoganda to intensify the scheme of growing more food crops is being continued by the officials and National War Front staff. The Citizens' Food Committees have been formed in many important places and towns. The scheme under the "Hand Pounded Rice" at Thopputhurai is working satisfactorily. Apart from the general propaganda, the National War Front personnel take special interest to popularize the scheme under "Grow More Vegetable" and "Grow More Fuel Trees".

VEGETABLES FOR HEALTH

To save money and to keep fit, Grow and Eat More Vegetables. Vegetable-growing is Very Easy. Seeds cost very little. They soon bloom into fine rows of fresh green vegetables. Make your own garden grow food for you.

Help to Villagers

A press release, dated 24th *January* 1944, *says*:—With a view to enable Collectors to give immediate grants to villagers who approach them during their tours for help, the Government have increased the Collector's Discretionary Grant from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000 for each district.

District Industries Officers

A press note, dated 22nd January 1944, *says*:—In order to cope with the increase of work in the Department of Industries and Commerce, the Government have sanctioned the employment of nine District Industries Officers. Their main duties will be (i) to help in the administration of the various control orders in regard to prices, production and distribution and in respect of imports and exports, with which the Department of Industries and Commerce is concerned, (ii) to bring into being an organization equipped and prepared to assist demobilized soldiers to set up cottage industries, (iii) to supervise, assist and guide the various cottage industries in the districts, (iv) to collect and disseminate commercial and industrial intelligence and (v) to help in the survey of industrial possibilities of the Province which is an essential pre-requisite for post-war industrial planning. It has also been decided to appoint an Assistant to the Director of Industries and Commerce at the headquarters to co-ordinate the activities of the District Industries Officers and to relieve him of routine work.

Kerosene Tin Sales

The Government of India have authorized the sale of bright-plate kerosene tins at rupee one and annas eleven per unit of eight Imperial gallons with effect from 20th January 1944.

A CORRECTION

We regret an error was made in the caption under the Girl Guides mobile canteen photographs published in page 14 of the *Victory* of January 1944. The canteen shown was presented by the Madras Presidency Guides and was on view to the Commissioners at the conference held in 1944.

Village Reading Circles

ANANTAPUR.—Reading circles have been working satisfactorily in most of the villages. The District Organizer and his subordinates inspected reading circles, in the month under report. The Lady Lecturer, Gooty, formed one reading circle at Konakondla.

CHITTOOR.—The District Organizer, the District Lecturer, the Lady Lecturer, Chittoor, the Honorary Divisional Organizers and Taluk propagandists inspected 14, 9, 7, 7 and 63 reading circles respectively and found 7 of them not working satisfactorily.

COIMBATORE.—The District Organizer and the staff of the National War Front visited many reading circles. The working of the reading circles is generally satisfactory.

EAST GODAVARI.—All the reading circles are functioning well. There is continued improvements as a result of the combined effort and successive inspection by the National War Front personnel and Revenue Officials. Their number is increasing day to day and especially reading circles for women are being opened everywhere by the hearty co-operation of school mistresses and educated ladies' clubs in the district. Seven new reading circles have been added in this month to the existing number of 17 circles intended exclusively for women.

KISTNA.—The work of the reading circles is reported to be satisfactory.

MADURA.—The District Organizer inspected 12, the Lady Lecturer No. 1, 15, the Lady Lecturer No. 2, 17, the Honorary Taluk Organizers 42, the Taluk Propagandists 158, and the Revenue officials 86.

SALEM.—A large number of reading circles were inspected by officials of the National War Front and other Government officials. The reading circles are getting their regular supply of posters, Yudha Sanchigai and other propaganda material and are reported to be functioning well.

TINNEVELLY.—The reading circles continue to work satisfactorily. Yudha Sanchigai and the National War Front journals are sent regularly to the circles. The elementary school teachers and the inspecting officers of the Educational Department are taking keen interest in the conduct of the reading circles. The officers of the Co-operative, Registration and Commercial Tax departments are regularly supervising the reading circles.

TRICHINOPOLY.—The staff and officers of the National War Front, Agricultural, Revenue, Education and Co-operative departments visited and inspected the reading circles throughout this district, at frequent intervals and gave necessary instructions for the proper functioning of the reading circles.

RAMNAD.—Fifty reading circles were checked by the National War Front and other staff. The supply of a daily newspaper to a dozen reading circles has been recommended. The lady lecturer has formed 3 reading circles for women.

TANJORE.—There are 856 reading circles, 18 National War Front Committees and 8 ladies' reading circles in this district. With the exception of 4 reading circles (Perumalkoil of Mayavaram taluk, Darasuram of Kumbakonam taluk, Puliakkudi and Eachangudi of Papanasam taluk) all others are reported to be functioning well. The Tahsildars concerned have been requested to take early steps to bring these reading circles to the proper working order. The working of the reading circles is properly supervised by the officials of the Revenue department, the officers of other departments and the staff of the National War Front, during their tours. War literature is being sent to the reading circles regularly and people use them with great interest. Five ladies' reading circles have been newly organized by the two lady lecturers (one of them by Miss Glory Moses, and 4 by Mrs. A. T. Moorthy) during the month.

The Victory Reading Room at Tanjore continues to be popular and a number of people are making use of the war literature with keen interest. The reading room attached to the "Victory House" is also becoming popular.

VIZAGAPATAM.—The National War Front staff inspected 274 reading circles during the month.

Village Security Scheme

COIMBATORE.—The village security scheme has been in operation in 39 villages. The Security Inspector toured only for 4 days in the month as he was on leave on loss of pay for 13 days and on casual leave for 4 days. On 5th January 1944, he addressed the Sepoys of the 3rd Madras Regiment on "Village Security Scheme" and its importance.

EAST GODAVARI.—The village security scheme which has been introduced in 40 villages is working very satisfactorily. The guards in their uniforms appear very smart at the time of activities. Squad drill and folk dances with songs forms a very important feature of the activities that are imported to the guards. The guards have been doing considerable social work in addition to being of great assistance to the Police. In one case they have assisted the Police in arresting military deserters. Inter-group meetings are being started with a view to fostering a spirit of friendliness among adjacent groups. The Security Inspector in his tours is laying considerable stress on the duties of the village guards.

KISTNA.—The Security Inspector toured for 24 days, inspected 14 villages. The scheme is gradually becoming popular and people are beginning to take keen interest. More people are voluntarily joining the security scheme. It is hoped to appoint the full strength (800) of village guards. Not only the village guards, but the villagers also are exhibiting deep interest in the activities of the security scheme.

TINNEVELLY.—The Security Inspector visited 15 villages under the security scheme and addressed two public meetings.

SOUTH ARCOT.—The Village Security Scheme is working satisfactorily. The Security Inspector toured for 21 days and visited 19 villages in the month. Mr. W. R. S. Sathianadhan, I.C.S., Registrar of Co-operative Societies, inspected the village guards at Kottakuppam. The District Organizer interviewed Major Gillet at Villupuram on liaison work with the village guards.

RAMNAD.—The village security scheme is in force in all the 40 villages. The expansion of the scheme to some other 10 villages is under consideration.

In the opinion of the inspecting officers they are all working satisfactorily. The defects founded if any are then and there rectified and the concerned Tahsildar informed of it. They are growing as very useful institutions.

TANJORE.—The village security scheme is functioning in 40 important places of this district. All the village guards are attending the training classes regularly and meals are provided to them during their training period. As usual, the village guards are rendering all possible assistance to the coastal guards in preventing smuggling. All the Security Instructors and the Inspector are taking active interest in training the village guards. The Instructors of Tanjore Town and Palliagraharam took special interest in training the village guards for the demonstration held on the 29th January 1944.

The Security Inspector toured for 22 days, visited 11 villages. Feeding was done in 26 villages properly by the contract system, under the supervision of the instructors concerned. The inspector inspected the feeding in 6 villages. The District Organizer, National War Front, inspected the village guards of Point Calimere, Vedaranyam and Thopputhurai villages. On the last day of the refresher course, the village guards of Tanjore Town and Palliagraharam gave a fine demonstration of physical feats at Ramanathan Chettiar's Hall, in the presence of the District Collector and large gathering of officials, non-officials and ladies.

VIZAGAPATAM.—The Security Inspector toured for 22 days and visited 17 security villages. He was also present at the rally conducted at Gopalapatnam on the 6th along with the District Organizer, Captain Dixon, etc., and he took an active part in the successful conduct of the rally. He along with the concerned local Military authorities organized exercise for the village guards of Yerada and Gopalapatnam.

The District Organizer visited 3 security villages and conducted rally of Village Guards at 4 places—Gopalapatnam, Vizagapatam, Donkanivalasa and Bimlipatam. The rallies at Gopalapatnam and Bimlipatam were attended by Captain Dixon, Field Security Officer and some local military officials.

The Security Inspector inspected the work of 6 Security Instructors, visited 17 security villages during the month. He brought about contact between the local military and the concerned Security Instructors, i.e., Mettur, Ranastalam, Yorada, Chicacole, Revupolavaram and Donkanivalasa aerodrome. He with the Military authorities at Yorada and Gopalapatnam conducted exercises, between the military and the village guards. Feeding was conducted in almost all the security villages. Salaries of village guards for the month of December were sent to the concerned village munsifs for encashment and payment.

(*Continued on page* 20)

Education and Entertainment

MADRAS.—War Series Nos. 86 and 87, Popular Pamphlets Nos. 49 and 51, manure sources, more food grains, songs—National War Front—War time profits—Indebtedness—Has Congress Failed (Tamil)—War in Pictures No. 30 and posters on A Study in Contrasts, Save for the Future, 8 annas a day—Help the Brave—Buy National Savings Certificates—Like the Chinese the Indians must fight, and calendars of the National War Front were distributed among English-knowing circles, important persons and cafés, clubs and reading rooms.

RAMNAD.—All the war literature, posters and pamphlets received were distributed by the District Organizer.

The following war shorts were screened in the Sri Radha Talkies, Virudunagar, (1) India's Navy, (2) Citizens Firemen, (3) Civil Pioneer, (4) Soviet School Children, (5) Paper War, (6) Land of five rivers, (7) Strong point, 42, (8) Keep them Rolling, (9) Wingate into Burma, (10) Unallied news, (11) Drop of Milk, "Grow More Food" and Recruitment slides were also exhibited in the cinema houses.

TANJORE.—Magic lantern slides and war shorts are being exhibited through the permanent cinemas and people take keen interest in attending war shorts. Slides on "National Savings Movement" have been received from the Provincial Organizer, National War Front, Madras, and sent to the Revenue Divisional Officers for being exhibited in the permanent cinema theatres.

The leaflets and pamphlets received during the month were widely distributed. The weekly, fortnightly, and monthly journals were also received from Madras and Government of India. The war photogravures were displayed prominently in conspicuous places.

COIMBATORE.—Slides and war films were exhibited in the several theatres in the district and the people are taking keen interest in attending them. The following are some of the films screened. Vanishing trick, Wingate into Burma, the land of five rivers, Stubborn but sure, Paper war and Handicraft.

WEST GODAVARI.—War shorts are being exhibited regularly in all the cinemas in the district and the reactions of the public to them have been satisfactory. Slides were exhibited in the cinemas at Ellore.

EAST GODAVARI.—Magic lantern slides and war shorts are being exhibited through the permanent cinema theatres in the district. The Defence Savings Certificates slides are being specially exhibited before the screening of the film and as well as in the intervals.

SOUTH KANARA.—All the war literature, posters and propaganda materials were distributed promptly to heads of the Revenue and other departments in the district and to the workers of National War Front.

SALEM.—The posters, war reviews and other propaganda materials were promptly and widely distributed throughout this district.

TINNEVELLY.—The following war shorts were screened during the month, "Land of five rivers," "Civil Pioneer" "Keeping them rolling," "Jap Phs. Bom," "Behind the wings," "Angles of mercy," "Drop of Milk," and "Welfare of Army."

Twenty-seven magic lantern lectures on topics relating to War were given by the District and Municipal Health staff during the month.

TRICHINOPOLY.—Cinema slides depicting the activities of the Allied Forces and reels from the Information Department are being exhibited daily in the local cinema theatres and also in Lalgudy and Turaiyur.

(*Continued from page* 10.)

Propaganda Vans

MSC. 6946—*NORTH ARCOT.*—The van visited 31 villages during the period from 11th to 28th January 1941. It entertained large gatherings in connection with the National Savings Drive.

MSC. 6983—*VIZAGAPATAM.*—The van toured in the district and visited 7 villages. It was under repairs from 1st to 21st January 1944.

MSC. 6984—*NELLORE.*—The van went to Gudur and to Venkatagiri in connection with His Excellency the Governor's visit on 30th January 1944. The generator engine was under repair but more use should have been made of the van as P.A. System and radio are fitted in it.

MSC. 6985—*KISTNA.*—The van toured in the taluks of Bandar, Nandigama, etc., in Kistna district for 22 days. It covered a total distance of 566 miles exhibiting war shorts and playing gramophone records in the villages and attracted nearly 20,000 people.

MSC. 7160—*TINNEVELLY.*—It toured 16 villages from 5th to 30th January 1944. The van was made use of during the visit of His Excellency the Governor to the Tinnevelly district. It attracted a large gathering at Srivaikuntam during Hindu festival.

MSC. 7161—*CUDDAPAH.*—The van is at the moment undergoing thorough overhauling at Madras. It was used in the place of propaganda van MSC. 6104 for giving cinema show to the troops in and around Madras from 15th January 1944. The van covered a total distance of 700 miles.

MSC. 7162—*SOUTH KANARA.*—The van visited 14 villages of the district. War shorts were exhibited and gramophone records were played. Nearly 11,700 people gathered at the shows.

MSC. 7468—*COIMBATORE.*—The van toured in Coimbatore district for the first fortnight of the month, visiting 12 villages and two military units. It attracted large crowds.

MSC. 7468—*SALEM DISTRICT*—The van toured in the district during the second fortnight of the month. It covered a total distance of 524 miles. The van was used considerably in connection with the Refresher classes held in Salem.

MSC. 7704—*ANANTAPUR.*—The van visited 20 villages, covering a total distance of 204 miles, and exhibited war shorts and magic lantern slides. Nearly 18,000 people had the benefit of the shows.

MSC. 7629—*GUNTUR.*—It was made use of in connection with the village defence scheme, besides doing its usual propaganda work. The van toured for a short period as some repairs had to be effected.

MSC. 7638—*WEST GODAVARI.*—The van visited 6 villages, covering a total distance of 90 miles in the first fortnight of the month. War shorts and magic lantern slides were exhibited. More than 2,000 people gathered for each show.

MSC. 7713—*EAST GODAVARI.*—It did not tour during the month as the generator engine was out of order.

MSC. 7677—*TANJORE.*—The van did propaganda work in 4 taluks and visited 23 villages. It covered a total distance of 284 miles. As usual, war shorts and slides were exhibited. The van was also used during the Refresher classes at Tanjore from 23rd to 29th January 1944.

MSC. 7760—*KURNOOL.*—The van did no work during the month due to the repairs to the generator engine and P.A. system.

MSC. 671—*TRICHINOPOLY.*—It toured for 11 days and visited 10 villages. It was taken to the combined refresher classes held at Tanjore.

MSC. 6947.—The van is being fitted up with cinema apparatus and other items of equipment at Victory House. As soon as it is fitted up, it will be sent to one of the districts.

MSC. 736.—The van is laid up at Ootacamund for want of crown and pinion wheels.

MSC. 6104.—Allotted for troop shows. This van could not work during the month, as it was under repairs. However troop shows were carried on according to programme drawn up by the Military with the help of another van MSC 7161.

No reports have been so far received in respect of vans MSC. 3438 (Chittoor), MSC. 7758 (Malabar), MSC. 7537 (Ooty), MSC. 7665 (Bellary), MSC. 7536 (Madras), MDM. 651 (Ramnad) and MDU. 28 (Bomber van).

Films.—The films from F.A.B. Bombay, have been distributed to vans as and when they were received. Supply of Tamil and Telugu war shorts to a Madras Regiment has been continued every week end.

Propaganda material.—Magic lantern slides, leaflets and other war propaganda materials were distributed to all the vans as and when they were received.

Government Departments and the War Effort

The Agricultural Department

Members of the department have made following contributions :—

	RS.	A.	P.
His Excellency The Governor's War Fund	109	4	0
Defence Savings Provident Fund	1,030	4	0
Do. Certificates	910	0	0
Do. Stamps	485	4	0
Do. Bank deposit	11	0	0
Defence bonds	5,153	2	0
Hundi collections	27	10	6
National Savings Certificates	570	0	0

Propaganda among ryots for the purchase of bonds and certificates under the National Defence Savings Scheme was continued as a result of which an amount of Rs. 1,892 was collected by the departmental staff.

The staff of this department continued to visit reading circles, read out war pamphlets and explained to the audience the real war situation and the victory of the Allies on all fronts. A number of meetings were held and the public were exhorted to help the war effort in all possible ways for the successful prosecution of the war. The various village food committees and agricultural associations were visited and members advised to bring more and more areas under vegetables and food crops. Drastic criticism was levelled against the evils of hoarding, black marketing, spreading of false rumours, etc.

Five recruits were sent up for enrolment, three from Madura district and two from Cuddapah district.

Two exhibitions were held, one in Malabar and the other in South Kanara district, when posters, samples of seeds, manures, etc., were exhibited and a number of visitors were given information and advice on several matters.

The Co-operative Department

War propaganda.—Co-operative societies in the West Coast took considerable interest in furthering recruitment to the fighting forces. Eight members of five different societies in the South Kanara district enlisted themselves in the army. One of them was a doctor, who came forward to do medical work at the front. The recruitment week was celebrated in the Chirakkal and Kottayam taluks of the Malabar district. The Territorial Inspector of Co-operative Societies at Thrithala was responsible for the enlistment of three persons before the Recruitment Officer at Pattamby on 22nd January 1944. During the month refresher courses were conducted in every district for the benefit of the field staff of the department. In almost all districts the Deputy Registrars availed themselves of the opportunity to impress on the subordinates the need for and the means whereby they can carry on war propaganda during their tours in the villages. In some districts the occasion was availed of to establish a living contact between the executive officers of the department and the National War Front. In Anantapur, for instance, Sri Somi Reddi, Bar.-at-Law, attended the refresher course and acquainted the Inspectors assembled with the nature of the work done by the National War Front organization and the manner in which that work could be assisted by the staff of the Co-operative department. In Salem, the Deputy Registrar addressed a refresher course organized by the National War Front about the ways and means of giving an impetus to the Grow More Food Campaign. In Cuddapah, the District Agricultural Officer attended the refresher course for co-operative officials and explained to them in detail how the Grow More Food Campaign can be intensified by them during their tours. In Trichinopoly, the Special Agricultural Demonstrator in charge of the Urban Vegetable Supply Scheme gave an outline to the Inspectors gathered at the refresher course, of the scheme for the expansion of vegetable cultivation. In Ootacamund, Mr. Haliah, the Deputy Organizer of the National War Front, delivered a lecture at the refresher course conducted by the Assistant Registrar, Nilgiris, about the trend of the war and the need for sustained effort to ensure victory.

Grow More Food.—During the refresher courses conducted in the districts, lively interest was evinced by the Inspectorate staff in the furtherance of the Grow More Food Campaign. Specific instructions were given to them regarding the steps to be taken by them to achieve tangible results. There is evidence of the increasing interests taken by co-operators in this problem, in the demand for the registration of more agricultural improvements co-operative societies. Government have recently ordered that a good number of such societies should be organized all over the Province. The response has been encouraging and these societies are doing valuable work in the direction of supplying agricultural implements, manures and improved strains of seeds. Several of them are directly participating in the Seed Multiplication Schemes run by the Department of Agriculture. The business done by sale societies in the supply of manures, steel tyres for bullock-carts, stocking and distribution of groundnut cakes and other agricultural requirements like cotton seeds for cattle food illustrates the capacity of these institutions to keep abreast of the times and their adaptability to assist in the solution of current agricultural problems. The Vilpatti Co-operative Society in the Kodaikanals distributed 25 maunds of seed potatoes to its members. Village credit societies everywhere are similarly interesting themselves in this aspect of the problem, and societies selected for trying the multi-purpose experiment have naturally done good work in this connexion. The Deputy Registrar, Tinnevelly, induced the revenue authorities to take action for assignment for cultivation purposes of a big stretch of about 350 acres of tank-bed lands in the Vilathikulam taluk. The land is expected to be assigned shortly. Vegetable cultivation has not been neglected by co-operative societies. Especially in the districts of South Kanara, East Godavari, and South Arcot, societies are very busy in this respect. At a meeting of the District Food Council under the presidency of the Collector of South Arcot, prizes were awarded for the best vegetable gardens in municipal and non-municipal areas while the Kurinjipadi Co-operative Society won the first prize for gardens in non-municipal areas, the garden reared in the office of the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Cuddalore, got the second prize for municipal areas. The Bobbili Sugarcane Growers' Co-operative Society lent Rs. 490 to ryots for reclaiming about 11 acres of waste lands, of which 7 acres were inspected by the Special Agricultural Demonstrator, Bobbili, and tested before the loans were given.

Distribution of foodstuffs.—Declaring open a conference of delegates of co-operative stores societies in the South Arcot district, Mr. E. Bennet, I.C.S., the Collector, expressed his pleasure to know the increase in the number and transactions of co-operative stores' societies and stated that a network of such stores would help to destroy profiteers. Referring to the chances of these societies functioning successfully in the post-war period, he said that if every member left his money with the stores and remained loyal, there was every possibility of their continuing their good work in peace-time also. The Deputy Registrar, Tinnevelly, addressed a public meeting of the residents of Kayattar on 2nd January 1944, under the presidency of the Additional District Magistrate and explained to those assembled the part played by co-operative stores in relieving the present difficult food situation. Naturally stores societies are now entrusted with either the whole of the work or a major share of it in connexion with the rationing schemes which are now in force in the majority of urban centres, as for instance in the Ceded Districts where the entire quotas of rice are allotted to them, and in Tuticorin where out of 38 retail depots 11 are run by co-operative stores, catering to 8,680 card-holders out of 20,000, which forms about 43 per cent. Stores' societies are also playing an important part in the procurement and distribution of foodgrains available within the districts. For instance in the South Kanara district the Mangalore Co-operative Wholesale Stores has been appointed as the sole agent for the procurement and distribution of local rice. The Co-operative Wholesale Stores has so far opened 60 reception depots in the different production centres. On the whole about 5 lakhs of muras of locally grown rice are expected to be collected from these centres and distributed in urban areas. It is noteworthy that the members of the Landholders Association are working in close co-operation with the agents and officers of the Central Stores, and that a greater portion of their produce is voluntarily surrendered by them without resort to requisitioning. The Tiruvannamalai Co-operative Stores in the North Arcot district rendered good social service to the pilgrims who attended the "Karthigai Deepam" festival by distributing cooked food in packets like sambar bath, curd bath, and tamarind bath. The food was prepared under hygenic conditions and approved by the local health authorities. An interesting feature about this was that the entire work was done by purely co-operative agencies, milk being supplied by the local Co-operative Milk Supply Union, fuel by the Tiruvannamalai Labour Union, coconuts by the Attur Marketing Society in Salem district, and other provisions by the local co-operative stores. Nearly 3,700 packets were thus sold and the services were much appreciated by the pilgrim population. No profit was made in the transaction. The packets were distributed practically at cost-price. Stores societies in the towns of Cocanada and Vizagapatam are supplying the provisions needed for the A.R.P. and Fire Services Messes at those centres.

Execution of War Orders.—The Quilandy Artisans' Co-operative Society executed orders for the supply of 127 table knives during the month. The Kadapakkam

Cottage Industries Society in the Chingleput district, the Panaikkulam Spinners and Weavers' Co-operative Society and the Periapatnam Coir Manufacturing Society in the Ramnad district effected substantial deliveries during the month of coir fibre and coir rope towards the orders placed with them by the Supply department. Up to 20th January 1944, weavers' co-operative societies executed war orders for the supply of handloom textile goods as shown below:—

Name of cloth.	Quantity delivered.
Mazri Educational	40,000 yards.
China Sheeting	80,000 "
Mazri, 1st order	292,902 "
" 2nd order	296,298 "
Dosuti	69,272 "
Bandage	127,090 "
Bunting yellow	16,518 "
Bandage, plaster of Paris	424,233 "
Gauze cloth	43,566 "
Dungree (scoured)	3,000 "
" (grey)	31,509 "
Mazri 3rd order	133,767 "
Dusters, 1st order	66,573 Nos.
Handkerchiefs	24,870 "
Duster 2nd order	1,766 "
Lungies	800 "
Durries	5 "

A new order for 300,000 yards of China sheeting has been placed with the society towards which deliveries have not been effected yet. The following are the figures relating to the production and distribution of cheap handloom standard cloth among the civilian population as a measure of alleviating distress caused by high cloth prices:—

	Lakhs of yards.
Production up to 31st December 1943	53·30
Sales up to Do.	16·90

The Madras Handloom Weavers' Provincial Co-operative Society, Limited, is attending to the co-ordination of such production among primary weavers' societies affiliated to it all over the province and to the proper distribution through sales emporiums and co-operative societies.

General.—The investments by co-operative banks and societies and by the officers of the Co-operative department in defence savings certificate, defence bonds, and in other forms of defence savings up to 31st December 1943 amounted to Rs. 1,07,39,596. As much as Rs. 12,69,730 were drawn out of circulation during December 1943 as a result of the thrift movement conducted by co-operative societies which aims at securing small investments from the rich and the poor alike by the acceptance of fixed and recurring deposits, by the issue of thrift certificates, by collections through hundi boxes and by the operations of co-operative insurance societies. When His Excellency the Governor of Madras visited Tinnevelly during the month a purse of Rs. 8,176–3–9 was presented to him towards the Red Cross Fund on behalf of co-operative societies and individual co-operators of the district. Besides this, the Deputy Registrar, Tinnevelly, also arranged to obtain donations to His Excellency the Governor's War Fund amounting in all to Rs. 152.

The Engineering Department

There are 48 markets in the Madras City of which 7 belong to the Corporation. Arrangements have been made for affording protection by constructing baffle walls for the public who may resort to the markets during air raids. Work was completed and in progress in respect of 15 markets and the estimates have been prepared for 11 markets. The Corporation of Madras is taking necessary action in respect of their markets, numbering 7. No protection was found necessary for the balance 15 markets, as they are either unused or small and rarely used.

Subsidiary schemes in respect of 19 hotels where more than 30 people reside have been completed and is being watched by periodical inspections.

The provision of first aid equipment and personnel for fire fighting is completed in respect of 25 cinemas (including 4 in Chingleput district).

The Education Department

During the month under report a sum of Rs. 20 was collected from the members of the staff of the Director of Public Instruction's office and out of this sum two National Savings Certificates were purchased.

Several pamphlets and posters relating to war were distributed among the educational institutions of this Presidency.

Defence Savings Stamps to the value of Rs. 10 were sold to the members of the staff of the Director of Public Instruction's office during the month.

Fifteen applications from the subordinates of this department for various posts in the Defence Services were received and forwarded with the Director of Public Instruction's recommendations. In addition, 6 applications for Emergency Commissions from students of Government Colleges (1 ex-student and 5 present students) were received and forwarded to the Provincial Selection Board. Twelve applications for posts in the Central Provision office (Eastern Group), Simla, were also submitted to Government.

The Government Museum

Defence Savings stamps to the value of Rs. 10 were sold to the members of the staff this month. The Superintendent has been subscribing Rs. 20 a month since October 1943 to the Defence Savings Provident Fund.

The Medical Department

A. RECRUITMENT

I. *Indian Medical Service (Emergency Commissions).*—During the month under review, 5 Medical Graduates applied for Emergency Commissions in the General Service Cadre of the Indian Medical Service. Seven candidates were interviewed by the Madras Provincial (I.M.S.) Recruitment Committee and 6 of them were found fit and suitable. Five candidates were given provisional acceptance letters by the Surgeon-General appointing them as Emergency Commissioned Officers of the Indian Medical Service.

Applications from two Women Graduates (one from an Officer of the Madras Medical Service and the other from a General Practitioner) were received during the month. One Lady Doctor was recommended by the Recruitment Committee as suitable to hold a commission in the Women's Branch of the Indian Medical Service and her application has been forwarded to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, New Delhi, for necessary further action.

Application was received from a General Medical Practitioner for appointment as a Specialist in Anæsthesia with the rank of Major. One candidate who applied for appointment as a Specialist in Venereal Diseases in the Emergency Cadre of the Indian Medical Service was also interviewed by the Provincial Recruitment Committee and was recommended as fit and suitable.

II. *Indian Army Medical Corps.*—The following is the position in regard to the recruitment to the Indian Army Medical Corps.

Class of appointment.	Number of applications received.	Number interviewed.	Number approved.	Number appointed by the Surgeon-General.	Number for whom appointment orders are to be issued.	Number recommended to the Director-General.	Number rejected.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
General Service	5	5	5	4	..	1	3
Local Service	2	4	4	3	..	..	..
Ladies	..	2	2	2	..	..	..
Specialists	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	14	11	11	9	..	1	3

III. *Civil Medical Practitioners (Graduates).*—No applications were received during the month for appointment as Civil Medical Practitioner (Graduate) in the Military Hospitals in the Madras Military district. The question of filling up one vacancy in the cadre reported in last month's report is still engaging the attention of the Surgeon-General.

IV. *Anti-Malaria Assistants.*—No applications were received for appointment as Anti-Malaria Assistants in the Military stations in India. One candidate was medically examined and interviewed and his application has been forwarded to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, New Delhi, as he was found fit and suitable.

V. *Military Nursing Services*—(a) *Indian Military Nursing Service (Temporary).*—During the month under review, 3 applications from private nurses were received for appointment to the Indian Military Nursing Service (Temporary). An application from a Government Nurse was completed and forwarded to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, New Delhi. Actually three Government nurses were selected for appointment to the Service.

(b) *Auxiliary Nursing Service.*—During December 1943, thirty-eight candidates were admitted for training at Ernakulam and Women and Children Hospital, Egmore, Madras, while 15 candidates have been deputed for further training at Kirkee. Arrangements to pay bonus to 59 candidates to be released from Auxiliary Nursing Service training at Kirkee are being made.

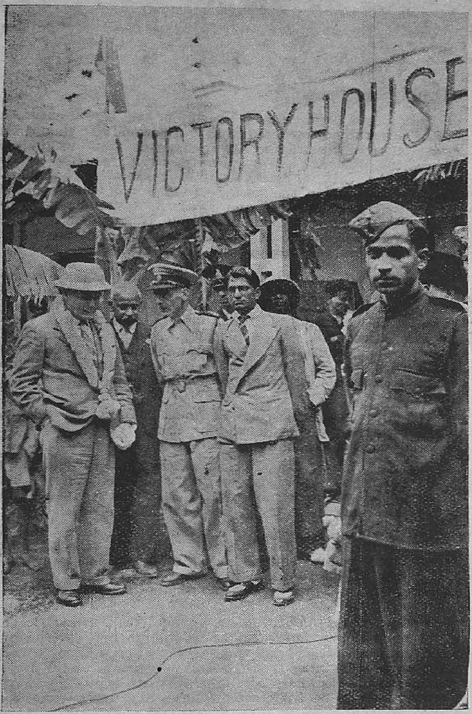


Photo taken on the occasion of the opening of the Ootacamund "Victory House" January by Mr. A. D. in Crombie, I.C.S., Collector. In the picture are to be seen Mr. Crombie, Mr. Halayya, Deputy Organizer, Nilgiris, and others.

B. GENERAL.

I. *War Effort with reference to A.R.P. (Medical)*—(*a*) *Blood Banks.*—The total number of donors bled up to and the balance of plasma available in the Blood Banks in this Presidency on 15th January 1944, are as follows:—

Number of donors bled.	Balance of plasma available in c.c.
4,302	264,393

(*b*) *Hospital Services.*—Owing to the closing down of Civil Defence measures in Coonoor the Emergency Hospital of 100 beds located in the St. Gabriel's School Buildings at Coonoor was also closed from 1st January 1944.

II. *A.R.P. Medical Organization in the Madras Fortress Area—First-Aid Posts*—(*a*) *City.*—For the 28 First-Aid Posts in the City, there are 66 doctors, 139 nurses and 354 First-Aiders (202 paid and 152 voluntary).

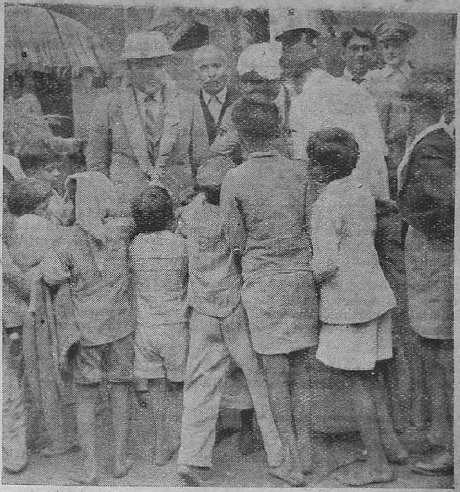
(*b*) *Mufassal.*—For the 5 First-Aid Posts in the mufassal, there are 9 doctors, 4 nurses and 55 First-Aiders (paid 29, voluntary 26).

(*c*) *Mobile First-Aid Posts.*—For the 6 mobile First-Aid Posts, there are 17 doctors, 24 nurses and 30 nursing orderlies, 29 stretcher-bearers, 12 drivers and 12 lay persons. The surgical and medical equipments in respect of the Mobile First-Aid Unit which has come from Coonoor was not sent with the Unit and its receipt is awaited.

First Aid Parties.—Out of the 155 parties sanctioned for the Madras Civil Defence Area, there are 117 parties, out of which 109 are paid and 8 are voluntary.

Ambulances.—Out of 77 ambulances sanctioned, there are now 58 ambulances, of which 51 are owned by the A.R.P., 2 belong to the Joint War Charities and 5 to the City State Hospitals. There are 91 ambulance attendants, of whom 87 are paid and 4 are voluntary.

Training.—All the First-Aiders belonging to the First-Aid Parties and First Aid Posts are given training in stretcher drill by First Aid Instructors and in surgical dressings at the Government General, Stanley and Royapetta Hospitals and in the Government and Corporation Dispensaries. During the month, the 8th course of training of Specialist Instructors in the Casualty Wing of the Provincial Training School was completed. The women First Aiders are given vocational training in knitting, sewing and crotchet.



Children were given presents on the occasion of the opening of the "Victory House" at Ootacamund. Picture shows *the children vying with one another for their share of sweets.*

General.—Medical examination of sick A.R.P. personnel as well as new employees in the A.R.P. services were conducted as usual. Periodical inspection of the various A.R.P. messes regarding the sanitary conditions, etc., and medical examination of all cooks and servers were made by the Staff Officer (Medical).

In view of the establishment of more Mobile First Aid Units in the City, which are now available on transfer consequent on the closure of the mufassal A.R.P. Civil Defence measures in the Presidency, the question of conversion of some of the static First Aid Posts into Mobile First Aid Units is under consideration.

III. *St. John Ambulance Association and Brigade.*—The formation of an Ambulance Division at Guntur (Government Training School Ambulance Division, Guntur), is under consideration. Necessary sanction of the Headquarters has been applied for.

Dr. O. C. Madhavan, L.M. & S., Superintendent, Government Royapetta Hospital, Madras, has been appointed as Corps Superintendent, Madras City Corps, from 12th January 1944 in place of Rao Bahadur Major T. V. Rajaratnam, M.B., C.M., resigned.

The Public Health Department

The staff of the Public Health Department delivered lectures with or without lantern demonstrations on war effort; persuaded people to enrol themselves for war service and to purchase war bonds; and canvassed subscriptions to Defence Loans.

The Police Department

A sum of Rs. 99–11–0 has been donated towards His Excellency the Governor's War Fund by the Madras City Police in January 1944 and 32 constables of Armed Reserve in December 1943 and 2 Inspectors, 5 Sub-Inspectors and 84 constables of the Madras City Police in January 1944 have donated their blood to the Blood Bank during the month.

Madras Records Office

A sum of Rs. 92 was subscribed to the Defence Savings Provident Fund by the officers and staff of this office. They also contributed Rs. 39 for the purchase of defence savings certificates. Defence Savings Stamps worth Rs. 16–8–0 were also sold to the lower paid members of the staff who could not join the Defence Savings groups. The Curator and the Assistant Curator continued to contribute 11 per cent and 9 per cent of their salaries respectively towards the Defence Savings Provident Fund and certificates as stated in the previous report.

A clerk of the office has applied for Direct Entry Cadet Viceroy Commissioned Officers for Indian Pioneer Corps. A typist of the office has applied for a clerk's post in the Indian Air Force.

The Registration Department

The Sub-Registrars, who are in charge of the village reading circles in Tanjore, Kurnool, Bellary-Anantapur,

West Godavari-Kistna, South Kanara, Trichinopoly, Vizagapatam, East Godavari, Chittoor-Cuddapah and Salem districts explained to the public the success of the Allied Nations in all the theatres of the war, and impressed upon them the necessity for intensifying the was effort with a view to ensure final and complete victory over the enemies, by contributing liberally towards war funds and sending their men to the Front. They also warned the people against false propaganda, black-marketing and hoarding.

In the Tinnevelly district, as a result of the appeal by the officers of this department, the public contributed Rs. 862–12–0 towards His Excellency the Governor's Amenities for Troops Fund.

The Sub-Registrars who are appointed as "Canvassers" in the several districts did good work in persuading the public to purchase Defence Savings Certificates, and bonds and to deposit money in the Defence Savings Banks account.

Thirty-eight applications were received in the month from the subordinates of this department for appointments to various Defence Services and forwarded to the authorities concerned; of these, 7 applicants were selected.

The contributions made by the Registration staff towards the undermentioned funds are as under:—

	RS.	A.	P.
(1) Defence Savings Provident Fund	782	8	0
(2) Defence Savings Bank Account	251	0	0

The officers of this department sold during the month of January 1944:—

	RS.	A.	P.
(a) Defence Savings Stamps	11,880	0	0
(b) Defence Savings Certificates	1,12,312	8	0
(c) Defence Savings Bonds	98,580	3	4

and were responsible for the deposit by the public in the Defence Savings Bank accounts, etc., a sum of Rs. 12,250.

The Veterinary Department

A sum of Rs. 119–0–7 was contributed to His Excellency the Governor's War Fund of which Rs. 6 was donated by the members of the department and the balance was collected from the hundi boxes kept in the Veterinary institutions. Defence Savings Certificates and stamps to the value of Rs. 111 were purchased. The contribution on account of the Defence Savings Provident Fund was Rs. 730 and that towards Defence Savings Bank account Rs. 19–5–0.

The touring staff visited village reading circles and explained the war situation. A talk on the activities of this department and on sheep farming was given to an Indian unit. The usual propaganda for increasing the war effort was continued.

Two members of the staff were released for military duty.

Lighting Restrictions

In a Press Communiqué issued on the 17th September 1943, Government ordered that "Brownout" should be observed from 30 minutes after sunset to 12 midnight and thereafter Blackout till 30 minutes before sunrise in and around the City of Madras from Ennore in the north to Injambakkam in the south throughout a belt five miles in depth from the coast and also in Vizagapatam, Cocanada, Masulipatam, Cuddalore and Negapatam. In all other areas within the 25-mile coastal belt, Brownout only was to be observed throughout the night.

It was also ordered that the lighting restrictions on vehicles in the areas within the 25-mile coastal belt except in the Madras Civil Defence Area and in other "built up" towns of Chicacole, Vizagapatam, Vizianagram, Cocanada, Masulipatam, Nellore, Chingleput, Villupuram, Cuddalore, Negapatam, Calicut, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Mangalore, Tuticorin and British Cochin, where the density of traffic is high should be modified as follows:—

(i) All vehicles moving in open country or through small towns where the density of traffic is not great may proceed with full headlights.

(ii) In "Built-up" areas where traffic density is high, e.g., Vizagapatam town, vehicles other than "through" vehicles must conform to the vehicle lighting restrictions in force in that area.

(iii) When vehicles are stationary anywhere on the roads within the 25-mile coastal belt such vehicles must immediately reduce lights to the minimum necessary for the safety of on-coming traffic and obtainable from the lighting system fitted to each particular type of vehicle.

In view of the improvement in the war situation, the Government have now decided that lighting restrictions which are at present in force will be continued within a distance of 25 miles from Madras, Cocanada and Vizagapatam only. Elsewhere all lighting restrictions are withdrawn. It will be sufficient, if necessary precautions are taken so that "Brownout" can be reimposed at 48 hours' notice.

The existing lighting restrictions on vehicles will continue to be observed as hitherto except in Chicacole, Masulipatam and Nellore where the traffic density is not high.

(Continued from page 15.)

SOUTH ARCOT, CHINGLEPUT AND TRICHINOPOLY.—Mr. P. Natarajan, Security Supervisor, Cuddalore, toured 27 days and visited 26 villages in the month. He met the Security Supervisor, Cocanada, and discussed about the anniversary of the Village Security Scheme. He inspected the Village Guards of Tiruvanmaiyur in Chingleput district in company with Sir P. T. Rajan, the Regional Leader, National War Front. He made arrangements for the Provincial Organizer's visit to Trichinopoly and for his inspection of Village Guards. He accompanied the Provincial Organizer and the District Organizer, Trichinopoly, on 3 days, inspected the Village Guards of Siratope, Allithurai, Adavathur, Kajamalaipatti, Thalagudi and Bikshandarkoil, conducted the demonstration of Village Guards and inspected the feeding arrangements along with the Provincial Organizer and the District Organizer in Bikshandarkoil. He held two conferences of the Security Leaders, one at Kialamullagudi in Trichinopoly district and the other at Ulundurpet in South Arcot. He met Mr. E. Bennett, I.C.S., Collector of South Arcot, and discussed the Village Security Scheme.

Mr. A. M. Jacob, the Security Inspector, South Arcot, toured 21 days and inspected 19 villages in the month. He accompanied the District Organizer for the inspection of the Village Guards of Tiruchittambalam, Irumbai and Edayanchavadi and Singaratope. He had taken model lessons to the squad and taught them unarmed combats and some other new games. He interviewed Major F. W. Gillet at Villupuram in the month.

Mr. S. Krishnamoorty, the Security Inspector, Trichinopoly, toured 22 days and inspected and organized 37 villages. He held model classes in stick-signalling and message carrying with the special emphasis on squad drill. He reconstituted the defunct squad of Navalpatti. He accompanied the Provincial Organizer, the District Organizer and the Security Supervisor in the month. He successfully conducted the display of Village Guards before the Provincial Organizer when he was inspecting the groups.

Mr. T. Balakrishna Panikkar, the Security Inspector, Chingleput, toured 20 days and inspected 16 villages in the month. He accompanied Sir P. T. Rajan, the Regional Leader and the Security Supervisor, Cuddalore, for inspection of the Village Guards of Tiruvanmaiyur. He was responsible for putting up a smart display in physical activities. He supervised the feeding arrangements at Avadi and has arranged for inter-village competitions between Poonamallee and Avadi. He made surprise inspection of the training class at Perambakkam.

H.P.P.

IF A DEALER CHARGES HIGH PRICES

A dealer commits an offence under Section 6 of the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943, if he sells an article (except foodgrains and other articles which are separately controlled) at a rate higher than the landed cost or cost of production plus 20 per cent, unless a higher profit margin has been permitted by the Controller General or ceiling prices fixed by him or Government.

It is also an offence to compel a purchaser to buy another article while purchasing the one he wants.

If you think that a dealer has charged you a price above the permissible limit or compelled you to buy an article you do not want, inform the COMMERCIAL TAX OFFICER in the moffusil and the COMMISSIONER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, in Madras city.

Remember : The Ordinance can be made a success only if EVERY CONSUMER ACTS AS AN INSPECTOR.

Review of Radio Programme

Madras

English.—During the month under review Japanese ideology and their methods of propaganda were examined by Dr. Hamid Ali in the series " Our Enemy Japan " and by Mr. Md. Askerali in the series " Radio Blitzkrig ". Talking of " Wartime hardships ", Rao Bahadur G. A. Natesan described the admirable response of all sections of the British public to the call for intensified war effort, their example being in every way worthy of emulation by us in India. Continuing the series " All out to win ", Mrs. Mary N. Clubwalla dwelt on the various means of stopping waste and ensuring that material of every description essential for war, was conserved and sent to its destination with the minimum of delay. The two talks on the " Common Cause " during the month were by Rev. Father L. D. Murphy who examined our present position on the " Sea Front ", and by Mr. G. S. A. Saldhana who described the contribution of railways to the success of our war effort. A. Gopalaswami Rao Sahib dealt with the valiant role of Poland as an ally of the United Nations in Europe. The popular weekly feature " John citizen " in the services was presented in the form of interviews with men in the army regarding their previous civilian occupation and their interesting experiences in that connection.

Telugu.—Reviewing the present highly favourable position of the Allies, Mr. S. Neelakantam drew attention to the factors that have brought about Allied victory, with particular reference to British tenacity of purpose, and how following the lead of the British peoples, we in India could play a worthy part in the early realization of complete victory for the Allied cause. Messrs. T. Satyanarayana Rao and V. R. K. Tilak of the Andhra University broadcast the first of a series of discussions on India's food problems. The need for rationing was explained and it was pointed out how every citizen had his part to play in seeing that every ounce of foodstuff was properly utilized and the requirements of all members of the community were adequately met. Mr. A. Venkateswar Rao examined the national characteristics of the Japanese with particular reference to their haughty egoism and showed how they would not hesitate to violate all known canons of good behaviour in their mad policy of self-aggrandisement. How war has increased the economic wealth of India, was explained by Mr. Y. Narayana Prasad of Challapalli in his talk on " Bharateeya Dravya Sampada."

The fortnightly talk entitled " Satruprachara Pariseelana " by Mr. N. Jagannath dealt with the changing tone in Japanese propaganda—for instance, Tojo's climbdown from boastful self-glorification to ardent appeals for national defence—being an indication of the growing power of the Allies.

Tamil.—" Saving for victory " was the theme of a talk in Tamil broadcast by Mr. A. Muthiah under the title " Sikkanam ". He stressed the urgent need for exploring all possible means of restricting expenditure for personal needs and gave advice how the money thus saved could be invested in national saving schemes thus contributing to an early and decisive victory. Of the Topical talks during the month, the first was by Srimati Seeta Krishnaswamy on the Kitchen Garden. She explained how, indirectly the war has come to develop the idea of self-sufficiency among all classes of the community. As an amateur gardener she described the great joy that even a town dweller could experience by possessing a well-kept vegetable garden. Later in the month, Srimathi D. Janaki stressed the necessity of growing vegetables and gave hints regarding the care of certain seasonal vegetables. Another topical talk was by Mr. S. Krishnamurti who dealt with the significance of the recent rapid advance of the Soviet forces and their possible effect on the Balkan States. In a " Radio Interview ", Mr. G. D. Kalyanasundaram presented the views of the man in the street on various aspects of topical interest with particular reference to the generally favourable reaction to rationing in the city.

" Coffee House," a daily feature incorporating humorous dialogues and ' side lights ' on day to day happening on the war front and also presenting the fallacies in Axis propaganda methods was continued to be broadcast during the month.

Red Cross.—A series of features in English, Tamil and Telugu intended to popularize the objects and ideals of the Red Cross and the St. John's Ambulance Association and the humanitarian service they are rendering in this war, were broadcast during the month.

Relays.—In addition to the weekly review of world affairs by Wickham Stead, from the B.B.C., a talk " War through five Christmas ", a talk by Robin Miller, New Zealander, and another on " Ships we have built " were also relayed, on the 3rd, 10th and 31st of the month respectively. The talk by Mr. C. C. Desai, Controller-General of Civil Supplies, broadcast from Bombay on the 14th was also relayed by this station.

Trichinopoly

The programmes during the month under review dealt mainly with topical issues like Defence Savings, Rationing and the increased production of foodstuffs. Problems of immediate concern to the individual and to the nation were presented in perspective at the beginning of the new year through talks by experts, relays and feature programmes. Special items included the broadcast of a recording of a public address by His Excelency the Governor of Madras.

Talks.—In his talk broadcast on 1st January 1944, Dewan Bahadur A. Narasimhachariar, President, District War Committee, Tanjore, explained the need for investment in Defence Savings in increasing measure.

The importance of growing more foodgrains and the allied problems of rationing were discussed by Mr. T. P. Vedachalam Pillai in his talk on 13th January 1944. The reclamation of waste lands to make good the deficit in the rice-production of the province was the subject of a broadcast talk by Mr. S. Ramalingaswami, Junior Zamindar of Pappanad, on 27th January 1944. Khan Bahadur P. Sharfuddin, Public Prosecutor, Trichinopoly, explained the mechanics of the food-rationing scheme and exhorted the public to co-operate with the authorities to make the measure a thorough success (20th January 1944). Speaking in the series " Ourselves and the War " (11th January 1944), Rao Sahib T. V. Somasundaram Pillai, District Organizer, National War Front, Trichinopoly, gave a lucid exposition of rationing from the points of view of the citizen and the State.

Mr. K. Manathunainatha Desikar of Valivalam, a prominent agriculturist of the Tanjore district, pleaded for a sound organization for the purchase and distribution of good seed in his talk on 19th January 1944.

Major P. A. Menon, F.R.C.S., M.R.C.P., District Medical Officer, South Indian Railway, Trichinopoly, in a talk on the Consumption of Milk in the series " Fighting Famine " (27th January 1944), pointed out the importance of including more milk in our diet.

A graphic picture of Burma to-day was given by Mr. M. Paramasivam Pillai, Second Member, Council of Administration, Pudukottah, in a talk broadcast on 9th January 1944, Mr. N. Benjamin, himself a citizen of French India, discussed the plight of French Indo-China under the Japanese yoke in his talk in the series " Japanese Protection " (29th January 1944). Later in the evening Mr. A. Ramaswami Goundar, Principal, Salem College, analysed Japanese ideology in a talk in English entitled " Know thy enemies, The Japanese " (15th January 1944). In his first talk in the series " Charter for the Japanese " Professor S. Thothadri Ayyangar of the National College, Trichinopoly, said that it must be indelibly impressed on the Japanese that they will have Japan but only Japan in the post-war world. In the second talk entitled " Educating the Japanese " (22nd January 1944), he pointed out that Japan must be made to unlearn the principles inherent in the Tanaka memorial and to take her place in the comity of Nations.

In the broadcasts for the Universities, Begam Mir Amir Uddin, Member, Madras Educational Advisory Committee, speaking in the series " Nations against the Axis," described the attitude and war effort of the Arab world ranged on the side of the Allies (9th January 1944).

In the series " The Challenge of Peace ", the working of the Amgot was explained by Rao Sahib K. Nanjundiah, Secretary, District War Committee, Coimbatore (16th January 1944); talking in the same series Dr. R. N. Poduval, Professor of Economics, Annamalai University, dealt with the organization and the programme of the U.N.R.R.A. on 30th January 1944.

An item of special importance was the broadcast on 27th January 1944 of an electrical recording of the speech on the food situation and war developments delivered by His Excellency the Governor of Madras at a public meeting held in Trichinopoly earlier in the evening; a translation in Tamil was broadcast the next day.

Relays.—A special transmission was arranged on 3rd January 1944 to relay from Delhi the speech delivered by His Excellency the Viceroy at the 31st Session of the Indian Science Congress. Sir Leonard Wilson's talk on " The Indian Railways and the War " was relayed from Delhi on 20th January 1944. Messages from Indian troops stationed in the Middle East were twice relayed from Madras during the month and messages from troops in Ceylon were also broadcast twice during the period.

Miscellaneous.—A song in Tamil exhorting the people to invest in Defence Savings, composed by Mr. K. M. Balasubramaniam, Provincial Songs Publicity Officer, was broadcast on New Year Day. Several information talks on the growing of vegetables like ladies' fingers, pumpkins, cassava roots, etc., were broadcast in addition to topical items dealing with the developments of the war on the different fronts.

3 PER CENT LOAN, 1953–55

(Fourth Defence Loan.)

Purchase price of Loan of the denominations available.

Date of payment into Bank. (1)	100. (2)			200. (3)			500. (4)			1,000. (5)		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
15th to 22nd January 1944.	100	0	0	200	0	0	500	0	0	1,000	0	0
24th to 29th January 1944.	100	0	8	200	1	4	500	3	4	1,000	6	8
31st January to 5th February 1944.	100	1	4	200	2	8	500	6	8	1,000	13	4
7th to 12th February 1944.	100	2	0	200	4	0	500	10	0	1,001	4	0
14th to 19th February 1944.	100	2	8	200	5	4	500	13	4	1,001	10	8
21st to 26th February 1944.	100	3	4	200	6	8	501	0	8	1,002	1	4
28th February to 4th March 1944.	100	4	0	200	8	0	501	4	0	1,002	8	0
6th to 11th March 1944.	100	4	8	200	9	4	501	7	4	1,002	14	8
13th to 18th March 1944.	100	5	4	200	10	8	501	10	8	1,003	5	4
20th to 25th March 1944.	100	6	0	200	12	0	501	14	0	1,003	12	0
27th March to 1st April 1944.	100	6	8	200	13	4	502	1	4	1,004	2	8
3rd to 8th April 1944 ..	100	7	4	200	14	8	502	4	8	1,004	9	4
10th to 15th April 1944.	100	8	0	201	0	0	502	8	0	1,005	0	0

Date of payment into Bank. (1)	5,000. (6)			10,000. (7)			25,000. (8)			50,000. (9)			1,00,000. (10)		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
15th to 22nd January 1944.	5,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	25,000	0	0	50,000	0	0	1,00,000	0	0
24th to 29th January 1944.	5,002	1	4	10,004	2	8	25,010	6	8	50,020	13	4	1,00,041	10	8
31st January to 5th February 1944.	5,004	2	8	10,008	5	4	25,020	13	4	50,041	10	8	1,00,083	5	4
7th to 12th February 1944.	5,006	4	0	10,012	8	0	25,031	4	0	50,062	8	0	1,00,125	0	0
14th to 19th February 1944.	5,008	5	4	10,016	10	8	25,041	10	8	50,083	5	4	1,00,166	10	8
21st to 26th February 1944.	5,010	6	8	10,020	13	4	25,052	1	4	50,104	2	8	1,00,208	5	4
28th February to 4th March 1944.	5,012	8	0	10,025	0	0	25,062	8	0	50,125	0	0	1,00,250	0	0
6th to 11th March 1944.	5,014	9	4	10,029	2	8	25,072	14	8	50,145	13	4	1,00,291	10	8
13th to 18th March 1944.	5,016	10	8	10,033	5	4	25,083	5	4	50,166	10	8	1,00,333	5	4
20th to 25th March 1944.	5,018	12	0	10,037	8	0	25,093	12	0	50,187	8	0	1,00,375	0	0
27th March to 1st April 1944.	5,020	13	4	10,041	10	8	25,104	2	8	50,208	5	4	1,00,416	10	8
3rd to 8th April 1944 ..	5,022	14	8	10,045	13	4	25,114	9	4	5,0229	2	8	1,00,458	5	4
10th to 15th April 1944.	5,025	0	0	10,050	0	0	25,125	0	0	50,250	0	0	1,00,500	0	0

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